Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1819. [NUMBER 1518.

Proclamation.

Bombay ss. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Court House in Bombay, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, & other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the said Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 15th day of June 1819.

O. WOODHOUSE.
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office in *Meadow's Street* this present Wednesday at 12 O'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 7th July 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day and To-morrow

SEVERAL Admirable Busts of distinguished personages Viz. His Majesty, the Prince Regent, Duke of Wellington, Emperor Alexander, King of Prussia, Marshall Blucher, Pitt and Homer.

A quantity of Salad Oil, Fowling Pieces, Boots, Sadlery, Books, Plate and Plated Ware, a Camp case, fitted for present use, in the Field. Well deserving the notice of Officers about joining Corps, in want of such an equipage, having every requisite.

At ½ past 12 Two Horses will be put up.

Apollo Street 7th July, 1819.

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To-morrow, (Thursday.)
On Account of the Concerned,
LANDED FROM THE SHIP
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The Spars to be seen at the Apollo Bunder.

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FOR FREIGHT
TO MADRAS and BENGAL,
THE SHIP
SUSAN,
Capt. J. C. Collingwood,
Will Sail about the 14th Inst.
APPLY TO
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
OR
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Bombay, 7th July, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST MAY 1819.

LIEUTENANT Chas. W. Mackintosh of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Major General Sir W G. Keir having brought to the particular notice of Government the Zeal fidelity and intelligence displayed by Havildar Boojaramsingh of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry during the operation of the Force lately under the Major General's command in Malwa, and the Havildar's claim to favorable consideration having been materially strengthened and supported by his conduct during the sieges of the important Fortresses of Mallighur and Asseerghur as reported by Major General Sir J. Malcolm, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased as a reward for such distinguished services to promote Havildar Boojasamsingh to the rank of Jemadar from the 9th of April last, when the Fort of Asseerghur was surrendered to the British, arms and to direct that he be born on the strength of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry as a supernumerary Jemadar until a vacancy occurs on the fixed Establishment.

The commanding officer of the forces will be pleased to cause this general order to be read at the head of every Native corps in the Army of this presidency.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hamilton of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Battalion from the 1st instant,

24th June 1819.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain H. A. Hervey of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, Barrack Master in the Northern Division of Guzerat by the Government order of the 7th December last, is extended to the 30th of November next.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend the order of the 27 ultimo directing Assistant surgeon Dow to join his station at Bushire his services being for the present urgently required with the 1st | 3d Native Infantry at Paulie.

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The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on private affairs to Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Stewart of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The Zeal and attention with which the Lieutenant Colonel has ever discharged his duties will be brought to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors.

29th June 1819.

Lieutenant Clark of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry at present attached, to the Poona Auxiliary Horse, is permitted to proceed to Hyderobad and to place himself under the Orders of the Resident at that Court.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry Harrington Glass, to be third assistant to the Collector in the Northern Koncan.

HORÆ FALCONERIA.

FILTERING. There is a long dissertation on this subject but the present improved mode of carrying water, in Tanks almost renders the practise, on a large scale unnecessary, and the common drip stone, being sufficient for minor purposes we have omitted it.

FIRE. The notices under this head appears to as to be so excellent that, we publish the whole of them under the impression that they will be found very usefull.

Among all the various disasters to which ships at sea are subject, none is more destructive in its effects than fire. Various inventions have been offered to the public, many of them extremely ingenious, and likely to be useful for the purpose of remedying or palliating this dreadful disaster: nor has ingenuity been confined solely to mechanical contrivances.

Various chemical mixtures have been tried with good effect: among the rest, one offered by a Mr. Driuzzi; and though its uses are but partial, it would be improper to totally omit the invention, especially as the account of it is comprised in a very few words. It consists of two parts of common soda dissolved in seven pints of water, which is reduced to two-thirds by ebullition, and strained through a piece of cloth. The liquor has no more effect on wood, however, than common water, but it is very useful in extinguishing fires produced by oily fat, and bituminous substances.

Professor Palmer, of Brunswick, has invented a powder for extinguishing fire; from the use of which, advantage is expected to arise, especially in winter, when the water is frozen. This powder is composed of eqnal parts of sulphur and ochre, mixed with six times their weight of vitriol. These ingredients are mixed, and the mass afterwards pulverized.

The powder is to be scattered over the places on fire; two ounces are sufficient for a surface of a foot square. When it is not possible to approach the flames,—cartridges may be made of it, and shot with a cross-bow against such parts of the building where the fire rages with the greatest violence.

In order to preserve timber from fire, the Professor directs, to rub it over with common carpenter's glue, and then sprinkle the powder over it, repeating the operation three or four times, as the preceding layer becomes dry.

If you wish to preserve cloth, paper, ropes, cables, &c. against fire, use water instead of glue, in applying the powder.

To extinguish accidental Fires in Ships.

Mr. Alexander Tilloch, the learned Editor of the *Phil. Mag.* observes, that fire is more supplied from the oxygen of the air than from the combustible body, and that water may itself act as an inciter to a sufficient temperature, in circumstances which shall decompose it into its constituent gases hydrogen, a combustible, and oxygen, the only supporter of flame.

He also states, that water acts as an extinguisher, *merely* by interposing itself between the flame and the air, and excluding the latter, thus acting "as a wall of separation between the burning materials and the atmosphere:" for this reason he recommends mixing sand, mould, or clay, with the water employed to extinguish fire, to render its effect in this respect more powerful.

The superior efficacy of cutting off all communication between the burning bodies and the atmosphere, he strongly states as the most certain means of stopping conflagaration: wherefore, when this takes place in a ship, the hatches should be closed, and all hands employed in stopping every crevice, through which the air could pass to the burning body, with oakum, or any other matter; by which means the ship would become "one large extinguisher," and the fire go out when it had consumed the oxygen of the confined air.

By this method, if the fire forced its way through the lower deck, it might be stopped in the second deck, by closing the ports, hatches, and all other apertures belonging to it in every direction. To hasten the consumption of oxygen of the continued air, Mr. Tilloch recommends, before closing the hatches to light as many other fires below, in pots, pans, and other vessels, as time will permit, and also to light up as many candles as possible, each of which consuming one gallon of air in a minute, will assist in sooner rendering the enclosed air unfit for combustion.

It is also advised to separate the part of the ship where fires are most likely to originate, from the rest, by air-tight partitions, or bulk-heads so that when a fire happens there, it would be only necessary to close and calk up the entrance to this part, to put it out.

Observations.—As every thing which may assist to subdue so dreadful an enemy as fire at sea should be known, and as even discussion on this subject may be of use, the benevolent views of the author should be made as public as possible.

Water certainly operates to extinguish fire, by excluding the air; but then it is not the only way it acts for this purpose: it puts out fire *by cooling the burning body* also, or, to use the mode of expression adopted in the author's paper, by abstracting caloric from it, in passing to the state of vapour, which is thought, by most, to be the chief way in which water puts out fire; therefore, it would be useful to throw water, not only on the burning wood, but on that which was growing hot.

The closing of all passages, from the burning bodies to the atmosphere, cannot but be too much enforced; this, sailors would agree to readily, and, in a great measure, are aware of.

If time would permit, and if the fire-vessels could be properly secured from doing mischief, it would also be useful to light more fires below, before closing up; but confusion occasioned by the fire, would probably make this a dangerous attempt, and it would be such as sailors would not readily come into.

The dividing particular parts of the ship from the rest, which has often been recommended by others before, would be of excellent service, not only for facilitating the extinction of fire, but in preventing danger from leaks, and strengthening the ship: but yet such is the aversion of seamen to all divisions of the hold, that it is to be feared no plan of this kind will ever be adopted.

When a fire took place in the lower part of a ship, the method of extinguishing, by excluding the air, might probably be effectual; but, if this happened on the gun-deck of a vessel, it is feared, that the number of ports, and other passages for air, to be closed, would render the attempt mostly unsuccessful. It should however, be tried at all events, as the least chance of relief is of consequence in such desperate circumstances.

Statement of the Thermometer at Poonah, in the month of June 1819.

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10	74	74	76	Ditto.
11	74	80	78	Fair Throughout.
12	76	80	78	
13	75	82	80	
14	74	81	80	
15	75	81	80	Slight Shock of an Earthquake at 20' past 7 P. M. *felt* in the City but not noticed in Cantonments.
16	76	82	81	
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19	76	82	80	
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21	75	82	80	Rain at Night.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would not insert Cynic's letter in our Journal on any consideration; and in this we assert our own right not only as Censors, but as men, the sin of plagiarism which he so loudly deprecates, he has fallen into himself, and we will on some future occasion give him the Chapter and verse. As for the very venal sin of making verses we believe that the young of both Sexes will continue to make them in spite of whatever such men as Cynic can say against them, and he should take a most Reverend care, that none are made at himself.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7th JULY, 1819.

The Madras Journals still continue to furnish us with the latest European intelligence.

In our supplement of to-day will be found the debate concerning the cession of Java, to the Dutch, and the propriety of Sir Stamford Raffles's interference in the affair of Palembang; the complete discussion of this has however been put off, on the Ministers avowing that these questions were now agitating in the Cabinets of the two countries.

The Patriot cause in South America, goes on as well as can be wished and we observe in one of the papers a statement, drawn up and signed by about thirty Englishmen, officers in the service of the Republic of Venezuela, certifying, the kindness of their reception, and subsequent good treatment.

Earthquake. We hasten to lay before our readers, a selection from the numerous communications we have received a respecting this awful visitation. It was slightly felt at Poona, and we believe it did not reach to the Southward of that City or extend much beyond the Tropic.

Camp Booj,—19th June.

At 7 o'Clock, on the evening of the 16th of June, an Earthquake destroyed the whole district and country of Kutch; accounts that have been received mention, from Luckput Bunder, to Butchao, the whole of the towns, and villages, are more or less in ruins, and the towns of Mandavie, Moondria, and Anjar, have suffered extensively and severely, the City of Bhooj and the Fort of Boojia between which our Force in encamped are reduced, the former to ruins, and the latter so breached as to be useless as a fortification, this however is the least, at the moment of the crash, it is apprehended, and I fear not any way exaggerated, that 2000 of the inhabitants were buried in the mass.

Even now, the effects of this horrible visitation, are felt, (tho three days since the first shock,) constant and hourly vibrations of the earth.

The inhabitants have been obliged to forsake what were once their halls, and encamp outside upon some small hills, and their distress cannot be well described, bruised, maimed, and agitated with fear, they go daily into the City to work upon their several houses, to try and extricate the mangled remains of wives, children, and relations, whilst in their pious labour, the putrid stench near exhausts them; cattle which have fallen in numbers add greatly to the noisome evil. The walls are from the sandy nature of the stone, crumbled in a mass, and the narrow streets of Bhooj entirely lost, thus adding to the difficulties of the sufferers. The upper stones of the Palace fell, and buried amongst others the Mother of the deposed Rao; what houses stand are so shattered as to be liable to fall in the rains, and the very complete wreck of the wall on the Southern side, as well as the demolition of nearly all the Towers and Gateways, render it impossible for Bhooj to be a City again.

The loss of lives cannot be confined to the City, I fear in all the towns and villages, mortality has been great. I am inclined to think from the circumstance of a Volcano, having opened on a hill thirty miles from Bhooj, that the country will not experience a repetition of the evil.

From our Camp being in a plain, no very material damage has been sustained, the tiles of a few temporary erected houses knocked off, and the walls shattered.

I shall attempt to give you the sensation felt by those, both in Camp and City; in the latter, I was informed by a Gentleman, who nearly suffered by a house falling over him; that riding on without an idea of what was to happen, upon the first notice, a heavy apalling deadened noise, the motion of the earth, walls of the houses on each side of the street, tottering and falling outwards, impressed upon him an idea, and he called out that a mine was sprung; whereas another Gentleman imagined, the bank of the Tank was forced by the water; these ideas accompanied with an unpleasant giddiness of the head, and sickness of stomach, from the heaving of the ground.

"In one wild roar expired!
"The shattered town—the walls thrown down,
"The waves a moment backward bent—
"The hills that shake, although unrent,
"As if an Earthquake passed."
Byron's Siege of Corinth.

In camp a similar sickness and giddiness was experienced, and an ignorance until the shock was over (which lasted a minute) of the nature of the noise below the earth. People sat down instinctively, others threw themselves down, the situations of several were ludicrous. One was paying workpeople in a circle and upon seeing him squat, the whole followed the example and sat round him.

"The very Picture of Despair."

The sensation I felt was a giddiness and horror at perceiving a small Hillock close to which I was riding, (a short distance from camp) completely agitated and at the same time my Horse plunged from the ground moving. This was the case also with an officer I was riding with.

On reference to the subject of earthquakes, I am decidedly of opinion that it was of the mildest kind, "that occurs "without any other effect than the over-"turning of slightly built edifices, an un-"dulating or shaking motion and a dead-"ening sound" different from horizontal or perpendicular earthquakes that are more to be dreaded. I have also on enquiry ascertained that many years ago, & in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, an undulating motion has been felt before in Kutch, but never I hope will again be attended with such a horrible catastrophe; the distress of which has been so great upon the inhabitants that I confess I fall short of ability to describe it.

Translation of a letter from a respectable native to a correspondent at Baroda, dated the 18th June from Jooria.

I have sent you a letter, and given you an account of every thing that has occured here; yesterday the 9th of Jest Vud, the 16th June, in the evening, a noise issued from the earth like the beating of the Nobut, and occasioned the trembling of all the people, it appeared most wonderful and deprived us all of our senses so that we could not see; every thing appearing dark before us, a dizziness came upon many people so that they fell down, the walls of the Fort of Jooria in many places were completely overturned and the guns fell from the Bastions, the Inhabitants ran home to their Houses, many of which fell down. For one hour this remained, the buildings in the Town some fell and the others appeared as if falling, the walls of the Fort that remained after the first shock appeared in a ruined state. For an hour and a half, the Inhabitants did not know each other, after that time all was hush and still, and we then returned to our houses, at night a trembling seized our Bodies and on Wednesday morning some Horsemen who arived came to me and reported, that in the fields the earth opened and threw up water; to see which Captain B. and I went there, and such was the case, and the water came up from the earth in many places, and it appeared like the rushing of water when drawn from a well, it remained all night in the fields, and in three or four places, the earth had given way and sunk one hundred feet in depth, which space was filled with water, many of the wells that had before this plenty of water were left empty, and many pools that formerly were dry, were now filled with water; the like of this was never heard or seen before. When I returned into the Town the Inhabitants reported to me, that during my absence the Earth again was shaken, and when I was washing my body afterwards I fell two or three violent shocks, again and the house I was in was much shaken. After this People did not seen willing to remain in the Town, I therefore left it and encamped one coss off, Captain B. came to my camp with his attendants, here I received accounts from Nowanuggar that the Forts of Balumbar, and Amraw, have fallen down, and some People had died, as likewise had some cattle; the same has occurred at Jankari I have received the news from the Country round for sixteen coss, and beyond the Run at Joo-nah Bunder, the same has also happened. This is the wonderful decrees of almighty God, which I dont understand. For your information I have written this small account, all that has occurred it is impossible to describe. To day between 12 and 2 o'clock the same has happened. On Wednesday night some people assert that the Earth was again shaken I have this moment received accounts from Moorvee that the same has occurred there, that some of the houses and part of the walls of the fort have fallen and the people suffered great losses. I do not know to what extent damage has been done.

Camp near Bhooj, 17th June, 1818.

We are at present in a shocking state of alarm, last evening between six and seven o'clock, we were visited by a dreadful Earthquake, the wall that surrounded Bhooj is almost levelled with the ground, and the few Towers which are left standing are merely broken remains; the houses generally unroofed, others in ruins and most of the larger buildings including the Palace greatly injured, the wall of the Hill fort down in many places, and a complete breach near the gateway. The right of our Camp rests a short distance on the left of the latter, fronting the town and extends along the bottom of the Hill, to a little beyond the large Tower on the Southwest point. I am, happy to say, that we have had no one materially hurt, four Sepoys only bruised who were on duty in the Town; but I fear that a great many casualties have occurred among the poor Natives; some hundreds are said to have lost their lives, there is at present, so much confusion that the numbers cannot be ascertained.

We had several shocks during the night, and they have continued at intervals, this day; the last one about two hours ago, when I could scarcely keep upon my legs, the sensation is horrible while it lasts. They have suffered we understand in the same way at Anjar.

P. S. 3 P. M. There is a slight shock at this moment. I trust in god, they will cease altogether.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Baroda, dated the 26th June 1819.

On the 16th Instant, at about 7 o'clock P. M. the whole of the city and around it were thrown into the greatest consternation by a very severe shock of an Earthquake, which continued without intermission between 2 and 3 minutes. I was at a friend's at the time we were sitting in his upper Bungaloe, which rocked so violently that I really thought it would have fallen before we could get below stairs. The next morning at about 11 o'clock, we experienced another, the slighter, convulsion. On the 18th we felt two more; one at 11 A. M. and the other at 12 at night; and on the 20th we also had two more shocks; God knows if it is yet all over. It appears to be going from the S. to N. At Pallampore it was accompanied by a noise in the Earth just like thunder. Its ravages at Ahmedabad, have been considerable. The two large Minarets near the Jumah Museed in that city are overthrown. One of the Gates of the Town fallen down; and nearly 300 houses. The Fort of Rampoor near Pullyarde, is nearly demolished.

Extract of a letter from Anjar, dated 17th June.

It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you that this place was visited by an Earthquake yesterday evening at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock. The effects of the shock which lasted nearly two minutes, have been the levelling of the Fort wall to the ground; not a hundred yards of the wall remain in any one spot and Guns, Towers &c. all hurled in one mass of ruin.

The destruction in the Town has been distressing and awful, not a quarter of the houses are standing and those that do remain are all in ruins, I cannot yet state the particular of the losses, but I may in one word say that a flourishing population has been reduced in one moment to wretchedness and misery. I fear we shall have to lament the loss of upwards of one hundred people besides those hurt.

Reports from the Country state similar disasters in all the villages round about, and letters from Bhooj, inform us that, that Fort is much in the same condition as Anjar.

Slight shocks still continue to be felt and I shall on the first leisure moment report such particulars as I may be able to collect.

Memoir on the Tin of the Malay Peninsula, and of the Malay Islands.

Tin is found all over the Malay Peninsula, but not to the Northward, of 10 degrees of North Latitude, we believe to the Southward of 6 South, it is raised in abundance on the Island of Junk Ceylon, and exported in considerable quantities; in some years, it has been said to amount, to 12,000 Piculs, more than 800 Tons. Quedah, Prio, and Perak ports on the Peninsula, also collect a considerable quantity, from the interior, where it is sold at the rate, of from 10 to 12 dollars 3 £ sterling per Picul, of 133⅓ lb. or about 48 £ per Ton, it sells in China, for about, 80 £ per Ton. The Tin on the Islands of Banca and Lingin is still cheaper and it has been said that the Dutch have a contract on Banca, for Tin at 6 Dollars per Picul or little more than 25 £ per Ton. Some years more than 3000 tons of this metal have been collected at Banca, and Lingin, most of which is carried to China, where it is prefered to the Cornish, which is carried there by the company at a very great loss. in 1813, 150 Tons of Banca tin was carried to England from China, were there was no sale for it, but which realized in that country, a very handsome profit.

When we consider the difference of price between Cornish tin and the tin of the East Indias, we cannot help enquiring what causes it; this can be easily answered; the ore at Banca is much richer, no expensive machinery is used, and though the mines have been worked for many centuries, yet they are still of easy access; they are worked by a Colony of Chinese on Banca and more or less by these people or there descendants in most places where it is raised. It is mentioned by some authors that the mines of Banca, were only discovered in the year 1710, or 12, but Tin was found laden on the Native Ships in the first voyages of the Portugueze, and was carried to China, by the Arabs, in the ninth century.

In many of the Malay ports where ships resort to purchase Tin, it is usual, to run it over again for it is sometimes offerd for sale full of stones and dirt. The vehicle used for this purpose is a broad cast Iron pan of Chinese manufactory known by the name of Tacht, the fuel wood, and the fire place as rude as can possible be conceived. At Junk Ceylon the ore, is pounded, in wooden mortars; the Pestles, shod with Iron, and fixed to a lever of 7 or 8 feet in Length which is moved by a single man with his feet; the ore is first roasted in pits, with alternate layers of wood, before it is attempted, to be reduced to powder, and a considerable quantity of pure tin, is obtained by this first process. In most places the mines, assume the form of caves, & this no doubt is the cause, (combined with the richness of the ore,) of its being vended at so cheap a rate. The usual wages of those employed about the smelting houses of Quedah is 3 Dollars a month and their victuals, which might be stated as a Dollar and a half more but at any rate the wages altogether may be stated as something less than a shilling a day. The ore is all brought by water to Quedah, from the distance of several days Journey; they cast it into every kind of fanicful form, a great deal into little square lumps of about 3 lb. weight, some into Cocks and Hens, Water Jars, and Kettles of all sizes, and when the metal has become scarce for a time, you have to walk round the shops and purchase a Jar here, and a Kettle there, at another a few Cocks and Hens, at another a Dog and so on. The usual form is however in Slabs of about 50, 60 and 80 lb. of an oblong form with a little projection at the ends, for the convenience of lifting; they some times, cast them of a round form of the same weight with a handle, but this is not so well for the handle is easily broke of, when they become difficult to move.

The despondency so proverbial amongst Englishmen in the month of November, appears to attack the natives of this part of the world at the setting in of the rains, for during this last week several inquests have been held on people, who have des-

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troyed themselves, without much apparent cause.

Gulf of Persia. We are now daily expecting a fresh supply of Europe intelligence by this rout. At this time last year we had accounts to the 1st of April.

The weather has been remarkably fine hitherto; the ships have not been in the least interrupted in the business of loading, nor has their been any accident, except the solitary one mentioned in our nautical notices.

Cotton. still maintains its high prices and some purchases have been made, that will not allow of our quoting,—Freight to China higher than 25 Rupees per Candy.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

There has been neither arrivals or departures during the last week; the projected departures for the present springs are the Honorable Company's Ships, Charles Grant and Lowther Castle, and the Ann, of this port for China, the Conde de Rio Pardo for Mocha, the England, Stakesby, Brampton and Lady Boringdon, for England, which latter will be detained a few days having lost her Bowsprit, by another ship falling on board her. The Grabs, Fatteh Alvadood, and Ahmedy, also depart for the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—NONE.
DEPARTURE.—NONE.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for London.
Ship England, Reay, for ditto,
Ship Catherine S. Forbes Lamb, for ditto.
Ship Stakesby, Henderson, for ditto.
Ship Elizabeth, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship Brampton, Green, for ditto.
Ship Fattay Alvadood, Richardson, for Bussorah.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Beyts, for Mocha.
Brig Hibernia, Atkinson for Mauritius.
Ship Ann, Riddoch, for China.
H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, for China
Ship Inglis, Borradaile, for ditto.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, for ditto
Portuguese.—Ship Europa, Luz, for Rio de. Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares.
H. C. [illegible]
Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ann, Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Fatteh Alvadood, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Conde de Rio Pardo.

BENGAL.
Hibernia brig, Susan.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader [illegible].

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Lady Borringdon, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Stakesby, Thames.

PORTUGUESE.
Europa.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.—June 9th Ship, inward bound anchored below the Light house, name is not as yet ascertained.
Telmaque arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

The English ship Forbes, Ford, put back from sea leakly.
The English brig Udny, Fogerty, from Mauritius 15th April, and Pondicherry 1st June.
The brig Udny, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.
The 12. Ship Blenheim, W. Sherly, from London 0th Dec. Madeira, Mauritius, and Madras 6th June.
Ditto French Ship Eugenia, Commander's name and other particulars unknown.

PUT BACK.
June 9. Ship Forbes, James Ford, in consequence of her being leaky.
92th, Ship Pascoa, N. Ashmore, being struck with lightning.
Ditto, Ship Theodosia, F. Fluin, on account of her windlass.
Ditto. another vessel anchored at the New Anchorage supposed to be the Danish Ship Frederick.
DEPARTURES.—The English ship Fame, W. Eastgate, for Penang and China.
The Dutch brig Maria, Erers, for Antwerp.
The English ship Morning Star, Wallace, for Penang.
The English ship Catharine, Howard, for Bencoolen.
The American ship Sally, Bertody, for Boston.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.
Remains, the Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Isabella Robertson.
The Margaret, Ann, and Forbes, passed up.

KEDGEREE
Remainss, outward bound, the Julius Cœsar.
The Cochin, Naiad, Aristides, and Frederick, passed down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 9th, Ship Lord Cochrane, J. M. Ardlie, from Point de Galle 30th June and Bombay 1st May.
Do. 10th, Ketch Tryal, D. Ruzairo, from Colombo.
Do. 12th, H. C. Ships General Kyd, A. Nairne, and Windsor J. R. Franklin, from Portsmouth 1st March.
Do. 16th, Ship Isabella, F. Bignal, from Bombay 18th May, and Covelong 15th June.
DEPARTURES.—June 10th, Ship Lord Cochrane, J. M. Ardlie, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.
Do. 11th, Ship Palmers, E. B. Kemp, for Masulipatam.
Do. Schooner La'gille, P. S. Jude, for Covelong and Tappanooly.
Do. 14th, Brig Brothers, C. M'Nicoll for Pondicherry.
Do. Ship Providence, H. Moon, for Calcutta.
Do. 13th, Ship Richmond, H. Horn, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 5th July by the Revd. Samuel Payne, Lieut George William Blachley, 7th Regt. N. I. to Miss Maria Ann, Georgina Parkhurst, eldest Daughter of John G. Parkhurst, and the late Dowager Lady Boynton, of Catesby Abbey Northamptonshire.
BIRTH.—At Poonah, on the 15th June, Mary, the Wife of the Mr. Robert Bennett, (Chief Clerk to the Hon'ble Commissioner) of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 30th June, Mary Flora Nightingall, infant Daughter of Alexander Maxwell Esq. M. D. aged 9 months.
1st July, Lucy Furbish, infant Daughter of the Reverend Horatio Bardwell, American Missionary aged 20 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Carey, Mr. James Garret Reynolds, to Miss Isabella Jordon, step daughter of Mr. Vere O'Dell.
Mr John Michael Myers, to Miss Theodora Adeleid Wallhausen.
On Saturday last, the 5th instant, Mr. Charles Stephen, to Miss Anna Lopes.
BIRTHS.—Lately, at the Presidency, the Lady of Mr. John Pringle Harris, of a still born child.
On Saturday, the 12th instant, Mrs. M. D'Cruz, of a Daughter.
At Berhampore, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of R. Barnes, Esq. of Purnea, of a Son.
At Dum-Dum, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut, and Adjutant J. Wood, of the Artillery Regt. of a Daughter.

MADRAS

MARRAGE.—At Trichinopoly, on the 3d June, by the Rev. P. H. Sperchsneider, Lieut A. Browne, of H. M. 58th Regt. to Miss Shaw.
BIRTHS.—At the Mount, on the 18th Instant, the Lady of John Burton, Esq. Surgeon Golaundauze Battalion, of a Daughter.
At the Residency, Hyderabad, on the night of the 8th of June, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of Twin Boys.
At Guntoor, on Thursday the 27th May, the Lady of Captain W. L. Smith, of a Daughter.
On the 13th Instant, Mrs. Aviet Seth, relict of the late Mr. Aviet Seth, was safely delivered of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the evening of the 6th instant, Mrs Jane Jones, aged 81 years.
At Negapatam, on the 30th Ultimo, Mr. Charles Grenon, aged 22 years.
At Kapauk on Friday, the 11th Instant, James John, the infant son of Capt. Ormsby, aged 1 month and 27 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	11th JUNE 1819.	SELL.
2 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	4 As.

We have to notice an occurrence that took place a few days ago, on board of the ship Feniscowles, as she was proceeding down the river, which is something similar to what we stated yesterday in the case of the Lord Melville. The former vessel, having been weakly manned, had completed her complement of seamen through the intervention of a crimp. Four of the men, procured by this character, refused to do their duty about the time that the ship had reached Diamond Harbour, alledging in justification, that she was not sufficiently manned, and when the officers endeavoured, by alternate persuasion and threats, to reduce them to order, they set upon the second officer, and maltreated him very severely. This outrage led to their being seized and sent up prisoners to Calcutta, where it was at first intended to bring them to justice, but considerations arising from the detention that the ship would undergo and the expences of prosecuting, induced the agents of the vessel to forego the measure and allow them to go at large. Might it not be worthy the attention of the mercantile body in Calcutta to consider, whether, in such cases, prosecutions instituted and carried on by them collectively would not have the effect of checking the many evils that may spring from such a spirit? Individuals are not to be blamed for declining to carry on proceedings that must entail much expense and inconvenience on themselves, but every such instance of unpunished misconduct has the tendency to increase the embarrassments that effect the general interests of commerce.

We regret to find that the *cholera morbus* continues to shew itself with particular severity on board of the ships in the river. Fresh instances of its attack are daily occuring, and the promptest measures are only successful in averting its fatal consequences.

All accounts from the Indigo Districts continue to represent the prospects of the planters as in the highest degree cheering.

The Forbes, it appears, had met with very severe weather, on the 27th and 28th ultimo, in lat. 8. to 10. N. and long. 90. to 91. East, during which three or four of the upper deck beams were started, the Ship sprung a leak, and it was found necessary to throw a part of the cargo overboard.

The Ship Aberdeen, Hodges, was to have dropped down from Diamond Harbour two or three days ago, on her way to sea, in prosecution of her voyage homewards. but her crew refused weigh the anchor, assigning as a reason for their conduct, that the ship was leaky, and they could not think of quitting the port in her while in that state. It appears that she makes about an inch and a half of water per hour, and because they would have the trouble of pumping occasionally, or in consequence of some other grudge, these people avail themselves of a pretext, which might weigh with those unacquainted with nautical affairs, to refuse performing their duty. The commander arrived in town yesterday, but we know not what steps have been yet taken in the business. We are ashamed, however, of having to notice, almost daily, the misconduct of European seamen in one shape or other at this port. While it throws disgrace upon themselves, and shews that the free traders to India have their full share of the worthless characters who have been turned adrift from the navy, it also tends to prove that these people find encouragement here, to indulge in improper conduct, to the detriment of the trade in which they are employed. Whether this encouragement is to be found in their expectations of being able to misbehave with impunity, from being made acquainted with past transactions, or at the instigation of worthless characters, that frequent their common haunts in the bazar, or whether it is to be traced to both these sources, we are incompetent to decide. The cause, however, ought to be ascertained and proper steps taken for remedying the evil, before it extends itself farther, and renders more serious measures necessary for its repression.

STATEMENT.

Of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st June, 1819.

	Number of Vessels.	*Tons.*
Free Traders,	11	6472
Country Ships for Great Britain,	1	506
Ditto ditto employed in Country Trade,	27	9164
Ditto for Sale or wanting Freight,	44	18757
American Vessels,	10	3015
French ditto,	3	1703
Portuguese Vessels,	1	350
Danish ditto,	2	1903
Dutch ditto,	1	209
Siamese ditto,	1	350
	105	42,427
Ships and Vessels in the River, on the 1st June, 1818,	148	57,360
Decrease on the 1st June, 1819,	43	14,934
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st June, 1818,	24	10,961

American Extracts.

The Report of a Military Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of General Jackson and the Seminole War, had been submitted to the House of Representatives. The following amendments to the Resolutions of the Report had been moved by one of the members.

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house; prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

"Resolved,—That this House disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Mark's and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

"Resolved,—That the same Committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps there of, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of defeated enemys of the United States taking refuge within such foreign territory."

After some little discussion upon the above propositions, the debate was adjourned."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the sitting of the following day, (January 19,) Mr. Trimble moved the following strong resolution, respecting the Bank of the United States:—

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the Attorney-General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a *scire facias* to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act 'to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause whereof the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; & that it be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expenses of which Congress will hereafter provide."

Mr. Trimble supported his resolution in a long speech, and the question whether it should be taken into consideration was rejected by a majority of only 18.

The debate upon General Jackson was than resumed, in Committee, and again adjourned upon the motion of Mr. of Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views upon the subject.

The following are further extracts:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JAN. 26.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trimble stated to the House, that his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a *scire facian* against the Bank had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Cliborne then said, as notice had been given of one motion respecting the Bank, he now gave notice, that when the house should enter on the consideration of the Report of the Bank Committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the Bank *in toto*.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitken in the chair, on the report of the committee of military affairs on the Saminole war, with the amendments, disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of the resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour, when having given way for a motion for that purpose, the committee, rose, and the house adjourned.

(From the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday.)

The bill for the better organization of the Court of the United States, and for the appointment of the Circuit Judges, finally passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 14.

Anticipated debate began yesterday on the subject of the conduct of the Seminole war; it will consume several days. The galleries, crowded almost to suffocation, gave evidence of the interest which the subject has excited.

William Jones, Esq. has resigned of office of President of the Bank of the United States, and the Hon. Mr. Cheves is spoken of as his successor. The *Aurora*. after noticing this fact, adds the old saying, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

English Extracts.

THE TIMES, FEBRUARY 22.

We are happy to observe, that the French papers of the 18th instant, which arrived since our last publication, do not confirm, nor in any manner countenance, the rumours which had been circulated on the subject of his Majesty's health. It is true that the King has been indisposed, but was on Wednesday so much recovered, as to transact public business with his Ministers, to receive a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, and to audience to several of the dignitaries and great officers of the kingdom. The debates on the new arrangement of the financial years were concluded in Wednesday's sitting; when the Ministerial *projet* passed into a law by a majority of only 32: the ayes were 132, the noes 100. The taxes are thus granted to the executive Government down to the 1st of July, 1820, a period of nearly 18 months; so that one great cause of anxiety to Ministers, and a powerful engine of control over their measures, is impaired, or suspended in its operation.

A Berlin article, quoted in the French journals, states, that the reduction of the Prussian army has been postponed *since die*. The

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

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Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

" But *there*—when I had garner'd up my *heart*,
" To be discarded *thence*" ! !

OTHELLO.

Sweet Lady ! *farewell* ! tis the last time, this theme
Shall be told to a bosom that thinks for me never
Thy love like the snow-flake that falls on the stream
Shone bright for a moment—then melted *for ever* !

There's a grief beyond all that the Poets have sung
When two that have pledged their love-vows to each other
Are *parted* and forced as they journey along
To smile on the world and their *feelings* to smother.

Mine by presence arous'd—for I wept and was borne
On pleasures gay bubble—for one hour of gladness
But oh ! when I witness'd thy coldness and scorn,
The Joy-bubble *burst*—I was goaded to madness ! !

Then you was, and you blush'd at my folly and weakness,
You saw the warm tear of despair in my eye—
You reproach'd me—yet still with such heavenly meekness,
That the magical beads of soft Pity were nigh.

Gushing down—gushing down from their bright azure bed,
(Like dew-drops from blue waterlilies they trickle)
To mingle in sorrow with those I had shed,
Fresh sprung from a heart neither faithless nor fickle

And proud is my heart of its faithfulness—heaving,
Unscathed by the sun-beam, unchilled by the storm,
Tho' dead be my spirits—mid torture and grieving,
Some light flitting moments that spirit can warm.

For oft when calm night cools my fever-blush'd cheek
And the dews on the leaves of the wild flowers glisten,
Oh God ! how I love the dark forest to seek
To plunge in its *shades*—to its *moanings* to listen !

Then to gaze, on the moon-beam asleep on the lake
Whose cold bosom heaves as if trembling to lose her ;
Or the fire-fly wooing his Love in the brake,
And guerding *Mock-Day* on the leaf where he woos her ! !

Or to follow the flickering flight of the Bat,
Or to hear the shrill chirp of the cricket beneath her,
Or to watch for the Stars—Oh ! there's *Heaven* in that !
As one after one they come peeping thro' ether ! !

Or to—stay !—let me throw away fancy's witch-wand,
For I've vow'd that my murmurs, my groans should be stifled ;
Farewell ! but Oh ! God ! how devoted how fond
Is the heart you despised—with whose feelings you *trifled*

Then for ever farewell!—tis the last time this theme
Shall be told to a bosom that throbs for me never ;
Thy Love, like the snow-flake that falls on the stream
For a moment shone *bright*—and then melted *for ever* ! !

M. E.

A DANDY.

I do remember me, in Hertford streets
Walking at noon, I met an exquisite,
A thing, whose neck'th Oriental * tie,
Where not a crease was seen, so stiff withal
The powers of starch had rendered it, tho' made
Of finest muslin, that to my wondering gaze
(Unlike the ease of Nature's masterpiece),
It seem's as 'twere a mere automaton ;
And then it's shape, so all unlike a man,
So tightly laced, that 'twas self-evident
He walk'd in pain, if walking 't could be call'd'
Since from the earth to raise his languid foot
It seem'd a labour too Herculean ;
But still, thus mincingly, he reached the Bell—
There stopped. I, being anxious to o'erhear
The sounds this creature, nick-nam'd man, would utter,
Entered the room apologizing to *it* :
No answer I receiv'd, save a low murmur,
For too fatiguing 'twas to articulate,
Finding it useless farther to intrude,
I asked the waiter who or where he was ?
" One of our College† Dandies," he replied,
No longer wondering, straight I left the inn.

* Oriental tie. *Vide* Neckclothitania.
† East India College.

(Continued from the third Page.)

infantry (says the paragraph) will not be in the least diminished. What becomes of the Constitution does not say.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that the Ministry have resolved to keep no further measures with the Ultra Royalists ; and that the majority, small as it was, which enabled Government to pass the law on the financial year, was the consequence of a declaration to the above effect, announced by the Keeper of the Seals, in his speech ; the left side, or party of *Liberaux*, immediately uniting themselves to Ministers. M. Laine was reckoned amongst the minority on that question.

THE TIMES.—FEBRUARY 18, 1819.

We learn from the *French* papers, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the health of the Kings of NAPLES.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a petition was presented on Saturday last from some of the inhabitants of the town of Auxerre, complaining that the service of the National Guard in that town was performed by about fifty persons, and requesting that it might be extended to all who were *liable* to serve. The Committee of Petitions proposed that the matter should be refered to the Minister of the Interior. An interesting circumstance arising out of this proposition was, that it called forth a speech from M. de La Fayette, who was listened to with profound attention. He said, that all France was waiting with anxiety a definitive organization of the National Guard, framed on general principles and strict laws, and not longer governed by a system of arbitrary ordinances and special regulations ; that a *projet de loi* upon the subject had been looked for ere now ; but that, at all events, a petition of such an important nature ought not to be turned over merely to the Minister of the Interior, but to a Committee of Inquiry also. This hint was immediately adopted by the Chamber. The course of speeches was resumed on the project for changing the financial year, when, at the usual dining hour, a new adjournment took place untill last Monday. The question, it was imagined, would then, or within a day or two, be put to the vote.

The King of Bavaria has given a free constitution to his subjects ; and on the 3d instant opened the States General at Munich, by a dignified eloquent speech from the throne.

The Westminister election somewhat languishes : but yesterday's poll placed Lamb within seven of Hobhouse. With respect to Hunt and Sir Francis, it may be truly said, that.

"The Ass has bray'd the lion from the field;" the gallant Baronet not choosing yesterday to face his vulgar antagonist. We are not altogether sorry for the present condition of Sir Francis Burdett, if he may be hereafter rendered wiser by it. The rabble, as they are generally called, is now strongly turned against him ; and he ought now, therefore, to see and justly appreciate the value of that support, by dint of which he was once able to disturb the peace of the metropolis. He will recollect the time when this very class of people that now with difficulty suffer him to be heard, would not allow sober, respectable persons to pass his house without taking off their hats ; and he was weak enough to be pleased with such distinction. He counted, also, the leaders and inflamers of the rabble. What made Sir Francis lend Cobbett money ? Not the respectability of the borrower ; for Sir Francis knew him to be then, just as much as he does now, when the same Cobbett avows his intention of defrauding Sir Francis of the money advanced to relieve his distress. What made Sir Francis praise old Cartwright not long ago, for the vivacity of his intellect, and the powers of his mind ? Sir Francis knew then, as well as now, that the object of his flaterly was stupid and crazy. But Sir Francis hoped to govern the mob by means of such leaders. Since it became apparent that he had failed in his views, and that this mob and its chiefs were disposed to desert the Baronet, another, a forlorn hope, was tried. There lives somewhere a man named Jerry Bentham, who writes such a language as neither Jew, Turk, Christian nor Heathen, understands ; and he was set up as a defender of the pure British Constitution, in the place of Major Cartwright. The success of that project is proved by the result. And let Sir Francis ask himself now, what is the real consequence of those men whom he has thus courted ? They endeavoured to bring Hunt, one of their host, against Sir Samuel Romilly ; and they counted for him exactly eighty-four votes, against Sir Samuel's 5,000 or 6,000 ; and now again they start Major Cartwright ; and at the end of three days' poll he musters 29 votes ! It is clear, therefore, that such men may roar, and clamour, and bully, as much as they please ; but they have no real influence in the city of Westminister, nor have any business to appear there as public men, except that which their effrontery gives them. No ; no ; if persons of that stamp return a Member to Parliament for any place, it must indeed be upon the system of election "by ballot"—that is, such a ballot as consists in throwing stones at the head of the opposing candidates.

But Hunt, it seems, charges, that it was Sir Francis's mob that was at the point of assassinating Captain Maxwell at the last election : no doubt it was. It was that mob which some time before, with Burdett's colours in their hats, would have assassinated any one that attempted to pass his house without uncovering his head : it was that mob which is now for a while turning to a more appropriate leader in Hunt. But there is no fresh mob sprung up, like Jason's armies, from the dragon's teeth. The time does not admit of any change of persons : the actors are the same ; and what even in Westminster is their real constitutional weight. Look at the state of the poll both at the late and the present election.

FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

The death of CHARLES IV. of Spain did not take place at Rome, as generally asserted, but at Naples, where his Majesty was attacked by gout in the stomach, which carried him off after a seven days' illness, on the 19th ultimo.

We are happy to have the authority of private letters from Naples, alluded to in the French journals, for contradicting the report of M. Belzoni's death—an event so long believed, and so deeply deplored by all the admirers of Egyptian art, the students of ancient history, and the friends of hardy and useful enterprise.

This distinguished traveller has written to Lord Belmore, resident at Naples for some time past, to acquaint his Lord hip that he was busy at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, on the 27th of October, where he pursued his interesting researches with equal activity and success. The British world will soon, we earnestly hope, be made acquainted with the extent of its farther obligations to a gentleman who has already contributed more than any modern individual to bring to light some intelligence of ages and of nations which have left behind them no other trace of their existence but the unquestionable grandeur of their works—an individual, who, almost destitute of resources, but in his own zeal, diligence, fortitude, and generosity, bestows them all without hesitation or regret, that science may profit by the fruits of them.

Yesterdy the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marquis of Worcester, left town on a visit to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at the Pavilion, at Brighton. His Grace has issued cards of invitation for a grand dinner party on Thursday next, at Apsley-house.

The Duke of Hamiliton died last Tuesday at Ashton Hall, Lancashire, in his 80th year. The Marquis Douglas, his eldest son, is now Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Zurich has lost another of its most distinguished men of learning in Professor Hollingner, who died on the 5th inst. aged 69.

MR. HUNT.

The celebrated leader of Mobility Hunt, has again made himself conspicuous in the Westminister Election. He also got into a quarrel at the Theatre with some Officers, upon which he forwarded complaints to the Commander-in-Chief. The reply is such an one as all will admire who love and respect the laws of their Country.

The following Letter was received by Mr. Hunt, in a reply to his complaints laid before his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, against cersain Officers of the 7th Hussars.—

" HORSE GUARDS, *Jan.* 27, 1819.

" SIR—I have the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, with its enclosures, regarding the transaction stated to have occurred in the Manchester Theatre ; and as you therein state that the Officers of the 7th Hussars, with others said to be concerned in that proceeding, are to be immediately prosecuted in the Courts of Law, his Royal Highness desires I will acquaint you with his opinion, that it would show a want of deference to those laws, if he were to anticipate their decision by any Military investigation or notice of the offences alleged against the Officers alluded to.

" Under these circumstances, his Royal Highness will leave the laws to take their course ; and he is always ready to concur in the propriety of those under his command being made amenable to the just exercise of them.

I remain, Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. TORRENS,

" *To Henry Hunt, Esq. Manchester*"

" WESTMINSTERIANA.

EXPENSES OF WESTMINSTER CONTESTS

At a moment, when the axiom, propounded on Saturday last upon the hustings by Mr. Hobhouse (a prophet who does not '*die* in his speech'), viz. that ' a 54. note is better still than a breakfast'—when this election aphorism appears from Mr. Hobhouse's merry poll for the last two days to have had ample verification—when, upon the other hand, the election tactics of Mr. Fox are so faithfully followed by Mr. George Lamb ; and the Whig management of former Westminster contests is so ably revived by Mr. George Lamb's supporters ; it may be, not without interest, to look back at the expenses of Mr. Fox's contests—those expenses being the truest mirror for reflecting the system upon which the contests were conducted.

A Westminster Election is capable of being *either* the *most expensive*, or the *least so*, of any part of the empire. A Noble Commoner, some weeks since, questioned the writer of these articles—' whether in his opinion 50001. would afford to Westminster a fair trial for redeeming itself from Jacobin usurpation upon the present vacancy ? To that question, the answer was in these words :—' Taking all the circumstances of the present crisis into consideration, *I* do not know how 3,000. could be *honestly* spent. Though the opinion alluded to was given in private, the giver would himself as responsible for its soundness and probity as if delivered in the presence of a million of men. Upon some of the data on which that opinion was founded, the reader shall for himself be enabled to judge—first premising, that there have been *two* contests for Westminster of so *peculiar* a character as not to fall within the pale of *any* election comparisons, namely, those of 1784 and 1788. No such contests ever took place *before*—or *since*—or probably will—*to the end of time*.. Without touching *here*, upon the two conflicts referred to, abundance of illustration upon the subject of expense is furnished by the *other* Westminster contests of Mr. Fox, Those expenses were as follow :

The expenses of the contest of 1780) fell short of 1600l. Lest the omission of a *nought* in the figures should be supposed, the sum shall be stated in words. Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster fell short of *sixteen hundred pounds !* The 15 days' contest of 1790 (while the prodigal habits of 84 and 88 still adhered to some of the Foxites) cost between 4 and 5,000l. including some demand, which *ought not* to have been admitted. For the contest of 1796, a little more was made—very little exceeding *three thousand pounds !!!* and when this contest, also of 15 days, had been far advanced, the late Noble and excellent *Duke of Northumberland* sent a spontaneous aid of *five hundred pounds*. Of this handsome co-operation, only *a part* was wanted for the election ; and the proposed returning to the Duke his overplus was sanctioned by the advice of Mr. Fox. A common friend, however, of *the Duke* and of Mr. Fox flushed *his* belief that *the Duke would be offended* at the return of the residue.

We are now arrived at the contest of 1802. The expense of this contest was *so extraordinary* as to need a detail which the reader, if he loves a curiosity, will possibly excuse.

In June 1802, a few days before the dissolution of Parliament, the Lords Thanet, Lauderdale, & Robert Spencer, went from London to meet poor Gen. Fitz Patrick (who came from his place at Sunning Hill) at a dinner at St. Ann's Hill with Mr. Fox ; nearer to the ear and confidence of whom four persons could not be named than were the four above mentioned. On the return to London, at night, of the three Noble Lords, the determination of Mr. Fox to retire from public life (an intention which had been rumoured for a considerable time before) was announced at Brooks's ; and on the next day Mr. Sheridan began a canvass for the representation of Westminster—the Dissolution of Parliament being presently expected. A person, upon whose authority all these facts are stated meeting Mr. Sheridan the next day, upon his canvass, at one of the Banking houses in Pall-mall, advised him to desist ; and after a little wrangling Sheridan did so. The person alluded to repaired, straightways, to St. Ann's Hill. On the day after his arrival at St. Ann's the present Duke of Bedford, then upon a visit to his father in law, Lord Torrington, in Windsor Forest, rode over to St. Ann's to consult about Mr. Fox's wishes upon the approaching Dissolution of Parliament. His Grace found Mr. Fox and ' the person alluded to' in full argument respecting the retreat from public life. To the object of the Duke's visit, Mr. Fox replied—that ' *so far*, at all events, he agreed with (—naming ' the person') —' it must be *Westminster or no place.*' *The Duke* departed, leaving Mr. Fox and ' the person' exactly as he found them, in Mr. Fox's bookroom.

That most reasoning intellect which perhaps God ever gave to man was the most susceptible to reason.

' *Reasoning with all and never in the wrong*,' was part of a poetical character of Mr. Fox drawn by one who knew him well. Before ' the person' left, St. Ann's Hill, he *entirely* [illegible] Mr. Fox from his intended dereliction of public life ; and it was a condition of the victory that ' the person alluded to' should undertake for Westminster—of which place Mr. Fox imagined ' this person' knew something.

The first measure of ' this person,' on his return to London was, the writing of half a column in the *Morning Chronicle* ; and of that half-column in the *Morning Chronicle* the result was, the instantaneous setting off, upon a country canvass, of the late Sir Thomas T. Jones who had been cultivating Westminster for several months. Colonel Elliot—' never once *thongh of such a thing* as disturbing the re[illegible]tion of M.. Fox'—a resolution which should not be forgotten by Mr. Fox's friends, in the event of that respectable Gentleman's ever again standing for this city.

Having thus cleared away the only apprehended resistance to an unanimous choice of Mr. Fox, ' the person's' next movement was, a provision of *that* which ' *makes the mayor to go* ' ; *money* for the unavoidable expenses.—Instead of the customary party purse, the small sum of 200l from each of four personal friends of Mr. Fox appeared to ' the person in question' sufficient for an election which he calculated would be over in *one hour*. Some of the four friends, upon whom former Westminster elections had pressed heavily, indulged themselves with a smile at the notion of an election fund of 800l. for *this city*. The money, however, was immediately paid into Coutts's bank to the credit of ' this person,' for the Westminster Election.

Perhaps the four friends ought to be named. They were *Peers* ; and would it not be worthy of the crystal pure election practice of Sir Francis Burdett, to charge, as a breach of privilege, the enormous contribution of no less than 200l. a piece, for corrupting the Independence of Westminster into the shameful choice of such a slave and driveller as Charles Fox ? The four delinquents were the late Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland ; the living Duke of Bedford and Earl of Fitzwilliam.

Though Sir T. T. Jones, Colonel Elliot, and all *such*, were not rejoiced, notwithstanding any difference in politics, that Mr. Fox took to public life again, for *them* even to *think* of disturbing his re-election, the re-election was disturbed. In Westminster the opener of a poll, whoever and whatever he may be, renders a certain routine of expence indispensable,—hustings—constables—committee rooms—messengers—publications—poll clerks—stationery, &c. &c. All these spring as unexpectedly, as so many ghosts, upon the undertaker for the election, and upon his rich fund of 800l. &c. the delights of Covent Garden were inflicted upon him for no less than *nine days*, instead of singing *Io Pœans* in *one hour*.

Our the heaviest item in that contest, the High Bailiff's bill, ' the person alluded to' was debarred by custom from all control. Usage sanctioned the charges, and he gave a check for the whole amount—between 4 and 500l. Another heavy item was Fox's advertisement, nearly the longest he ever wrote—the history of which would be interesting ; but not to the present point. What ' the person' *did* towards success may be gathered from what he did *not*. He did *not* inundate the town with publications productive of no other effect than expense and injury to their own cause if *read*. Every printed document, except Mr. Fox's advertisements was either written by himself or passed through his hands. No debt was incurred but by his special order ; and no demand survived the close of the accounts. Where economy was possible it was practised. One set of poll clerks answered for Mr. Fox and Lord Gardner ; but they had nothing else, in common No useful services were stinted. Nothing was wasted or wanted. Not a shilling was expended upon any concern of the election by any human being except by the person alluded to. And now for the aggregate expense.

It is the opinion of the writer of these letters that grand source of human malefaction is *lying*—that *lying* is the primary cause of all the crimes and miseries of mankind—that a lie in print is as bad as a lie in manuscript—in verse as bad as in prose—in private conversation as in a Court of Justice—that the *state* of a lie would be its *swearer*, if needful. With these sentiments upon the baseness of a falsehood, the guilt would be past the hope of mercy, if the writer were here, to say the thing *that was not*. After this emphatic preface he now declares that (with the said exception of the High Bailiff's bill) *all* the expenses of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 7th July 1819.

Continued from the last Page.

that nine days' contest of 1806 were not quite the hundred guineas—three hundred guineas! ! ! !

The four noble subscribers (*for the first time of their names being on the score of a Westminster contest,*) received a dividend out of their joint contribution of *Eight hundred pounds*, in four drafts upon Coutts's Bank, drawn by the person alluded to—which four drafts were acknowledged by the four Noble Peers, accompanied by such expressions as may occur to the reader—those of the individual out of the four,—who compared with the other three, was almost a stranger to the person alluded to, being in the following words—the Duke's letter, in his own hand, save (as the compositors say) in printing the passage. The letter is addressed in the Gentleman who applied to his Grace for the 200l.—that Gentleman being at present one of the members of the Judicial Bench in a sister country; as he will ever be of human nature, in its greatest excellence.

Bath, Nov. 19, 1802.

Sir—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 18th, with the draft on Mr. Coutts for L. 1. 10—the evening before I left Spa for this place.

I confess I am a good deal surprised, at the small expence, at which a poll of nine days was carried on at Westminster. It certainly proves the ability of Mr. in the department which he undertook; and is some proof likewise that Mr. Fox's Popularity in Westminster, has not diminished.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

If any scepticism, after this chapter and verse detail, should remain upon any reader, (no, not of the four Noble subscribers, are still in health and happiness, as they are sure always to be in virtue and honour,) it must be added, too, that in the three hundred guineas is included a Crown and Anchor bill for a public breakfast given, after the termination of the Westminster contest in the joint names of Mr. Fox and Lord William Russell, upon the 19th day of the Middlesex poll in 1802, to such expelled freeholders as would oblige the latter, by supporting Mr. Byng and Sir Francis Burdett (the interest of Sir Francis having, a couple of days before, been earnestly pressed by Mr. Fox upon the person to whom alluded to) from public breakfasts now nearly unpolled freeholders were despatched in Sir Francis Burdett's Carriages to Brentford; at a time when the ransacked [illegible] was the least incapable of yielding such a number of votes for which [illegible] in that desperate crisis of the poll (which ended the next day, by Mr. Clifford's military, and calling to mercy) the Jacobin followers of Sir Francis Burdett would, (they [illegible] victory was achieved,) have mobbed the [illegible] person in the Thames, if not hung him at the [illegible] post, in the jealous, selfish, bandies, graceless nature of the Jacobin heart. Be it observed that this sentence refers to the followers, and not Sir Francis himself [illegible] Despite of his politics, can be, at all times a Gentleman. [illegible] 18, 1819.

FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

Mr. Tierney gave notice last night, that he should divide the House upon the proposed grant to the Duke of York of 10,000l. a year, on his undertaking the custody of the King's person—or father, upon this question whether, if the sum of 10,000l. a year is to be assigned to His Royal Highness, it ought not to be taken out of the Privy Purse?

FEBRUARY 19, 1819.

The Earl of Lauderdale is considered by his medical attendants to be out of danger. The bulletin of yesterday morning says, "His Lordship is almost entirely recovered from the attacks and faintings of yesterday, which seem to have proceeded from a disordered stomach."

The Countess of Thanet was seized on Monday morning with an apoplectic fit, since which time she has not been enabled to articulate a single word.

Catholic Emancipation. There has been a counter-meeting among the Protestants of Dublin, at which a petition against the Catholic claims was agreed to. Mr. Peel is to present it to the Commons, and the Duke of Wellington to the Lords.

It is said that the Catholic Question is to be brought forward in Parliament before the end of this month; and we are told that four Cabinet Ministers will support it in each House. In the Lords, the Lords Bathurst, Melville, Harrowby, and Mulgrave. In the Commons, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Mr. W. Pole, and Mr. Robinson. We must believe the account to be incorrect so far as relates to Lord Bathurst. We think the following Cabinet Ministers will be against it—the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Eldon, Lord Sidmouth, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Bragge Bathurst: eight against, and seven for it.—*Courier.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 1.

The House met at ten o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in Appeals.

The Oaths were administered to the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Viscount Hereford, and Lord Lyndoch.

On the Motion of the Earl of Lauderdale, an Account was ordered of the Expence of Prosecutions, since 1798, for counterfeiting the Coin, and the Number of Prosecutions.

BANK OF ENGLAND—CURRENCY.

The Marquess of Lansdown wished to know from the Noble Earl opposite the nature of the motion which he had given notice of his intention to make to-morrow?

The Earl of Liverpool said, he intended to move for a Secret Committee to inquire into the State of the Bank of England, with a view to the question of the resumption of Cash Payments at the period prescribed by law, and with regard to other matters connected with the subject. His object in the general words at the end of motion was, to let in the consideration of all the questions connected with the subject.

DUTCH COLONIES.—JAVA.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, he rose pursuant to notice, to move for the Instructions sent to the Governors of Java, and other Colonies in the East Indies, ceded or restored to the King of the Netherlands, with regard to their surrender to the Dutch Authorities; and also of a Copy of the Protest of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. It was not now his intention to enter into consideration of the policy of surrendering those Colonies to the King of the Netherlands, because whatever opinions might have been entertained upon that point, or however the Colonies in question might have been of essential advantage to this country, with a view of our commercial prosperity, he must now take the treaty by which they were surrendered to have been approved of by Parliament, and he should therefore not at the present moment enter into the consideration of it. There were, however, other consideration connected with this subject which he thought imperiously called for the attention of their Lordships, insomuch as if engagements had been entered into by us which in consequence of the unconditional surrender to the Dutch had become violated, it was surely a question materially involving the honour of the country. He was afraid it would be found that on our part, whilst in possession of these Colonies, engagements had been entered into, by virtue of which, advantages had been received by us, but the protection we were to afford in return, had in consequence of the unconditional surrender of those Colonies been put an end to, and thus the engagements on our part were completely violated. He did not mean to go into a detail of circumstances for the purpose of shewing the different instances in which this species of conduct had occurred, but he should confine himself in the case of the Island of Java. It would be recollected by their Lordships, that in 1811 the late Earl of Minto, then Governor-General of India, sent an expedition against Java, which was completely successful. That the Governor-General in that instance deserved the greatest credit, for the planning of the expedition had been acknowledged by Parliament, and so important an acquisition was the Island of Java deemed, that the conquest of it was particularly alluded to in the Speech of the Prince Regent in 1812, and the most pleasing anticipations were indulged in of the advantages to the commerce of the country, which would be derived from the new acquisition, anticipations, which there was every reason to believe would have been realised, Lord Minto had with great judgement selected Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles to administer the Government of Java, who soon afterwards discovered, what the Dutch had taken great pains to prevent from becoming known, that there was a very considerable population in the interior of Java, amounting to 5 or 6,000,090, under their own Princes, some of whom, it was true, were nominally subject to the Dutch Government; but others were completely independant, and as legitimate Sovereigns as any in Europe.—With one of these, the Sultan of Palembang, Sir Thomas Raffles had thought it expedient to enter into a Treaty, in order to obtain for the British Government the Island of Banca (a settlement essentially advantageous to the commerce of this country, particularly from its communication with China); in return for which, he agreed to guarantee the authority of the Sultan of Palembang. By the Treaty of Paris, all the Colonies which were in the possession of the Dutch in 1803, were surrendered to the King of the Netherlands unconditionally. But the Island of Banca never having been in the possession of the Dutch, a special Article was framed, by which that Island was ceded to the King of the Netherlands in full Sovereignty, still, however, without any condition; and thus the Island, which had been acquired by us, under the condition of guaranteeing the Authority of the Sultan of Palembang, was not only ceded to the Dutch, without any stipulation to sustain that guarantee; but that stipulation was without scruple violated by the Dutch Authorities, whilst we, as the price of Banca, entered into possession of Cochin, and left the Sultan of Palembang completely unprotected, after solemnly undertaking to guarantee his authority. Sir Thomas Raffles protested against the act of the taking possession of Banca under these circumstances, but without avail; the dutch Authorities insisting upon the execution of the Treaty, according to the letter of its terms. A Protest was subsequently made by Sir Thomas Raffles (who naturally felt anxious as a man respecting engagements which he had personally entered into, and, as a British Governor, for the honour of his country), against the steps taken by the Dutch in Palembang, in violation of the Authority of the Sultan; and it was this Protest which he wished to have produced. He was desirous of calling the attention of their Lordships to these circumstances, which, in his opinion, materially involved the honour of the country. Sovereign in that quarter, to which this question referred, might have no knowledge of those rules of diplomacy which operated in European States, but they relied in their treaties with us upon the honour and character of this country, and surely it was most essential to our interests that that honour and character, when pledged to the performance of a treaty, should not be subjected to the degradation of the violation on our part of any treaty deliberately entered into and concluded. He trusted, therefore, there would be no objection to lay the papers he was about to move for before the House. His Lordship concluded by moving for the documents mentioned in the beginning of his speech.

The Earl Bathurst said, he was not exactly aware of the nature of the papers which the Noble Marquess wished to move for; if it was the instructions sent out for the surrender of the colonies to the authorities of the King of the Netherlands, to that he had no objection; it was merely a general instruction, a transcript of that sent to the Governor General, directing the unconditional surrender of the colonies, conformable to treaty; if it was the instructions sent by the secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, all that they sent was two warrants, one for the surrender of the colonies held by the Dutch in 1808, and the other for the cession of Banca, in conformity with the Treaty and without any condition. Whether any condition ought to have been inserted in the Treaty, was another question; but undoubtedly under the Treaty there could be no objection made to the surrender and cession as there directed. If, however, the Noble Marquess meant the Correspondence which had taken place between the British and Dutch Authorities, or between the Colonies and the Governor General, or with the East India Company, or with the Government at home, he must object to the production of that Correspondence, because several points had arisen in the course of the surrender of the Colonies, upon which discussions had taken place, some of them had been amicably arranged, but others still remained under discussion, between this Government and the Government of the Netherlands, and it would therefore be improper to communicate the Correspondence, as all the remaining points might probably be also amicably arranged. With regard to the Treaty with the Sultan of Palembang, there was not any authority given to hold out to any party, that we were to remain in possession of Java at a peace, and therefore any guarantee given must be subject to contingency. If the island Banca had been clogged in its cession with any condition, it could not have been ceded in full Sovereignty to the Dutch, and in that event we could not have been put in possession of Cochin, which was the equivalent given to us by Treaty by the Netherland Government for the cession of Banca. There was also another consideration, that it was not desirable to extend our relations with the Native Powers in that quarter. With regard to the Protest of Sir Thomas Raffles, he had some doubts as to whether it could be laid before the House as an official document. Sir Thomas Raffles was recalled from Java in consequence of charges against him, but upon an investigation of which at home he was most honourably acquitted. He was then appointed Commercial Resident at Bencoolen, but a few days before his departure he represented to the Government, that if he only went out as a Commercial Resident, after being in the situation of Lieutenant Governor, it would be considered in the Indian Seas as a degradation, and not, as was the fact, that he had been honourably acquited of the charges against him. In view of the subject was acceded to by the Government, and Sir Thomas Raffles was in consequence appointed Lieutenant-Governor at Fort Marlborough, but with the express stipulation, that he should have no political authority, and should only communicate with the Governor General on commercial subjects, sending duplicates of his communications direct to the Government at house. Under these circcmstances, therefore, Sir Thomas Raffles had no authority to protest against the acts of the Dutch in Palembang, and it was this difficulty that raised a doubt in his mind as to the Protest being of that official character that could authorize its being laid before the House. With regard to Palembang, the only question was this—The Dutch had establishments there in 1803, which they subsequently lost, but which were not taken from them by us, and the doubt was, whether they were now entitled againt to establish themselves under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. This was one of the questions

which was now under discussion. With respect to Banca, it should be recollected that it was regularly captured by an expedition sent out by Sir Thomas Raffles when Lieutenant Governor, and that the Dutch had a large establishment there which they possessed in 1805. If there, fore any stipulations with the Sultan of Palembang were to have prevented us from ceding the island of Banca, the Dutch would, under the treaty, have resumed their establishment there, whilst we, not being able to cede the island in full sovereignty, would have been unable to obtain possession of Cochin, which was the consideration for the cession of Banca.

Lord Holland observed, that the observations of the Noble Earl (Bathurst) were any thing but an answer to his Noble Relation (the Marquess of Lansdown). The Noble Earl had talked of the instructions being to make an unconditional surrender of the colonies mentioned, because it was so provided by the treaty; but the question was, why it was so stipulated by the treaty? It would have been much better to have acknowledged what was probably more consistent with the fact, than any thing else, that at the time the treaty was negociated, our negociators were utterly ignorant of the situation of Java or Banca, or of the stipulations affecting them, that had been entered into. To have pleaded this ignorance or carelessness, might have served as some excuse for the omission in the treaty, but to set up such a doctrine as that maintained by the Noble Earl, made the affair of a much deeper dye. Did the Noble Earl really mean to maintain, that a Treaty, solemnly entered into with an independent Sovereign, was to be set aside upon the mere pretext of our own convenience, or the mere allegation, that there was no authority to hold out to the Native Powers in Java, that the Island was to remain in our possession at the peace. It was a question of no light importance, involving, as it did, the honour and character of the country; and when the Noble Earl intimated doubts as to the description of Papers moved for by his Noble Friend, he would ask, how his Noble Friend was to know that there might not be a Secret Article in the Treaty, that related to the engagements entered into with the Sultan of Palembang; or how was he to conclude that no provision whatever had been made for the fulfilment of the stipulations then entered into by the British Governor, Sir T. Raffles? This was a transaction which called loudly for inquiry. If there was any thing informal in the Motion, the Noble Earl, instead of taking advantage of that informality ought to furnish the House with information to set them in the right way to overcome that objection, and arrive at the facts, which it was right that they should be put in possession of. If declining such a course he determined to rest on the arguments he had advanced that night, they could only operate to cover his own Government with shame. It appeared that we had entered into stipulations with the independent Sovereigns of those countries which we had not fulfilled. The Noble Earl had said, that negociations were now in progress with the Dutch Government upon these subjects. He was glad to hear that it was so, and hoped the result would be such as to preserve the honour of this country unimpaired; but whatever the result might be, he could not help regretting that matters of such importance, upon which our faith was solemnly pledged, should be left merely to an amicable arrangement with the Dutch Government. The worst consequences were to be apprehended from a course of this kind. It might be felt hereafter, that the best way of crushing the power of Great Britain, was to destroy that character for good faith for which she has been hitherto distinguished. It might suggest itself to those who were anxious to destroy our influence, and to make the people of the Continent look less to the English Government than to the Dutch, was to impress upon their minds that all engagements with us were merely to be considered as of a temporary nature. Unless the Noble Earl would consent to such an alteration of the motion as was necessary to put them in possession of the information required, he felt that it would be his duty to agree to the motion as it now stood.

Earl Bathurst, in explanation, said, that what he had stated appeared to be misunderstood by the Noble Lord. He had said that the question was, whether the cession of Banca to the Sultan of Palembang was or was not a complete transaction. If it was so, they were bound to act as the Noble Lord would have them; but if they had only stipulated to acknowledge him Sultan of Palembang, the case was different. He thought it better that the Protest should be altogether omitted, and if the motion was so framed as to reject that, he should have no objection to agree to the production of the Treaty between the British Government and the Sultan of Palembang, with respect to the cession of Banca.

Lord Holland remained of opinion that his objections were still applicable, for the Sultan of Palembang gave us the sovereignty of Banca for an acknowledgment of sovereignty in return, which we were bound to procure for him from the Dutch when we ceded that island into their possession.

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was not his intention to protract the discussion to any length, particularly after the explanation that had been given by his Noble Friend. He should not enter into the general points until the papers were laid before the House; but he would remind them that his Noble Friend had stated, that discussions were now going on between this country and the Netherlands. He would maintain it as a general doctrine, that whatever arrangement might be made during war was of a temporary nature, and that the sovereignty remained with the Power which had conquered the place, until it was ceded by actual Treaty.

The Marquess of Lansdown professed himself disposed to acquiesce in the omission of that part of his motion which related to the Protest of Sir Thomas Raffles; not that he thought the fact of his having exceeded his instructions could furnish any reason for keeping that document from the knowledge of the House. The document might be important, though not from the source in which it originated, from the consequences to which it led, and from the circumstance of its being sent by an official person. The ground upon which he acceded to the alteration was, that negociations were still going on which might render it improper, at the present moment, to interfere with the subject. The other part of the motion would go to discover how far his notion of these Treaties was correct or not. The Noble Lord had said, that the Dutch had a Civil Establishment at Banca at the time, but it did not give them a title to the sovereignty. Besides, the island of Banca was not given for nothing; it was given for a valuable consideration, and yet the Noble Lord said it was only to be regarded as of a temporary nature. This appeared to him to be an additional proof of the great difference between the interpretation of Treaties made in those distant parts and those which took place in Europe. Was not the Treaty with the Sultan of Palembang an absolute Treaty? Was it not with a view to secure a permanant advantage to himself that he gave us what was a valuable advantage to us, and what had enabled us to acquire a permanent advantage in the possession of Cochin. But whatever force might be attributed to the arguments with respect to Banca, they had not the least application to the surrender of Java. His Lordship concluded with proposing his altered motion, for a Copy of the Treaty between the British Government and the Sultan of Palambang, relative to the cession of Banca; and also for Copies of the Warrants made by the Court of Directors for the surrender of Java.

The motion thus amended was agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

Lord Archibald-Hamilton postponed his Motion for the Production of Papers respecting the Burgh of Aberdeen, from to-morrow (this day,) week, to to-morrow fortnight, at the request of the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that a Bill for the Care of his Majesty's person had been passed by their Lordships.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Hutchinson, from the Bank of England, produced various accounts respecting the weekly amount of Bank of England Notes, and Bank Post Bills in circulation.

Mr. Grenfell observed, as the contents of these papers were extremely important with respect to the discussion which was to come on to-morrow, he thought it might be desirable that they should not be printed for a day or two, because if they should be sent to the printers to-night they could not be recived again till after to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed as to the propriety of postponing the printing till after to-morrow.

NEW PRISON IN WHITECROSS-STREET.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 52d and 55th of the King, authorising the Building a New Prison in White cross-street, &c.

Mr. Waithman said, as there were some Members of the county of Surry who might wish some notice of this measure, he should therefore move that the Petition lie on the Table.

Mr. Holme Sumner said this was a Petition precisely similar to one which was presented last year. He had then said, before the City of London could claim the funds of others for their own purposes, they ought first to shew that their own funds were insufficient. He had then moved for certain accounts in order to ascertain this. No answer was returned to the order for these accounts for more than three months, and at last, instead of complying with the order, the City of London presented a Petition to the House to reconsider the matter—in short, rather than shew the accounts, the City of London withdrew their Bill. He now gave notice, that whenever they moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the object in question, he should move for the production of the Accounts of the City.

Mr. Waithman—He had not sat in the House last Session, nor had he taken a part in the debates on the subject elsewhere. He would however say, that the Corporation of London were ready to shew all the Accounts which, in common fairness, they were bound to shew to the House; and they would make it appear that their application in this case was founded on reason and justice. They not only supported their own prisoners, but also those of the County of Middlesex. Now the prisoners of the County of Middlesex were, to those of the City of London, in the proportion of five to one When it became necessary for the City of London to erect a new prison at a great expence, chiefly on account of the prisoners of the County of Middlesex, it was but fair and reasonable that they should derive assistance from the Orphan Fund.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow said, the Accounts ordered to be produced by the City of London ought, in common fairness, to have been produced. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, had said that the new prison was chiefly necessary for the prisoners of the County of Middlesex. If such was the case, it might be a good reason for applying for a local tax on the County of Middlesex; but it could not authorise the imposition of a tax on the river Thames—a tax which fell on the Counties of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Oxford, as well as the County of Middlesex. As a Member of the County of Surrey, he would oppose a tax on one of the first necessaries of life, namely Coals, till the City of London should shew how they had applied their revenues.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

Another Petition was presented from the City of London on the subject of Mock Auctions.

Mr. Waithman stated, that this Petition was of some importance. The subject had been before the House last Session, and also on a former Session—it had undergone discussion in a Committee of the House, and he believed the abuses stated in this Petition were fully established. The Committee had recommended a Bill to be brought in, but there were difficulties in the way of it. Being a Money Bill, it could only be brought in with the consent of his Majesty's Ministers. He thought it would be proper to refer the Petition to a Committee, consisting of the Members of the City of London, of Surry, and others more particularly interested in the matter. In the mean time he moved that the Petition lie on the Table—Ordered.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.

A Petition was presented from the City of London against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Mr. Waithman said the Petition they had just heard, was not less important than any Petition presented during the present Session—not less important than the Petition presented the other day for a revision of the Criminal Laws. It was a Petition from the City of London, praying the House not to renew the Insolvent Debtors' Bill. He had had many oportunities of witnessing the conduct of the Citizens of London, and forming an opinion respecting their character, and this he could safely say, that so far from being deficient in humanity, they would be as ready as the Inhabitants of any part of the Kingdom to agree to any measure for the relief of insolvent and distressed prisoners. With respect to this measure, however good might be the intentions of those by whom it was introduced, he would say that no Act ever passed this House, which made so complete an inroad, on trade, and which opened a door to so much vice. It affected even the Constitution, because it in a great degree suspended the Trial by Jury. Under this Act, one individual had the uncontrouled power of proceeding respecting a greater amount of property than the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges together. Different papers had been presented to the House, shewing the number of persons who had taken the benefit of the Act, and the amount of their debts; but gentlemen who were connected with trade, could hardly be supposed willing to take the trouble to look into these papers. It would astonish many Members to learn that after the Bill had been in operation three years, an account up to March 1815, whereby it appeared that upwards of 6 millions of property had then been decided on, and that all the dividends on that property amounted only to about one farthing per pound. At that time they were told that several regulations would be introduced to remedy the evils, and that they proceeded in a great measure from the carelessness of the creditors, in not looking after the property of their debtors. Another account was presented up to the 1st March 1817. The persons who then had taken the benefit of the Act since the former account, amounted to something more than 9000; and the whole property decided on, amounted to upwards of 8 millions. The money recovered amounted to a portion more than a farthing in the pound. He had made a mistake in stating the dividend on the former property at half a farthing in the pound—it was only one-fourth of a farthing; so that the improvement had produced an increase of from a quarter of a farthing to half a farthing in the pound. The number of persons who had taken the benefit of the Act was nearly fourteen thousand, and the property was nearly fifteen millions. Here then was a tax to an enormous amount was levied—a tax exceeding in amount that of the Property Tax—here was fifteen millions of property, all taken from the pockets of the most honest, industrious, and most moral part of his Majesty's subjects [hear, hear!]. He did not mean this in an invidious sense—but he believed that those who, like the persons he alluded to, had their whole time taken up in providing a decent maintenance for their families, were more likely to answer the description he had given, than those who were pinched with want, or those, who from their affluence, were not exposed to the same checks with the leading part of the community.—Complaints against this Bill were made, not only on the part of the Creditors, but also on the part of the Debtors, whom it deprived of the credit which was necessary to them in their dealings.—One effect of this Act was, that the debtors, conscious that no distinction was made between the provident and the improvident, went to the last extremity, before they had recourse to the indulgence of the law, and spent the last farthing [here they—

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made a shew of surrendering their property to their creditors. He could appeal to an Honourable Gentleman in the House, who was in the chair sitting as a Commissioner of Bankrupts, whether creditors were not in the habit of acting with the greatest leniency to those debtors who had been unfortunate. But of the persons who had taken advantage of this Act, could the majority be said to be unfortunate? Could it be said to be misfortune in the numerous case in which the property was wasted to the last penny, before the debtors applied for their discharge? Were there no limits to be observed? He allowed that many of those who had been discharged under this Act as insolvent debtors had been in the situation of creditors till, by the profligacy of those who had sheltered themselves under this law they had been themselves in turn obliged to apply for relief. He had seen a paper containing a list of persons who had applied to particular Sheriff's officers with the writs in their hands under which they were to be taken into custody. The debts of which they had just got rid amounted to 100,000l. He should now move that the Petition be laid upon the Table, after which he should move for some Returns on the subject; giving notice, that if it were intended to propose the renewal of the Act, to move for a Committee to inquire into the effects it [hear, hear!].

Mr. Littleton said that he perfectly concurred with the Worthy Alderman as to the effects of the law. The intentions which had actuated those with who originated the law were, he believed, most humane. It was a laudable attempt to endeavour to distinguish between the unfortunate and the fraudulent debtor. But the effect had not corresponded. Millions of property had been disposed of, of which the creditors had not received a farthing; and he was convinced, that for every instance in which justice had been done to a debtor, much more injustice had been done to creditors.

Mr. Brougham agreed with his friend the Worthy Alderman (Mr. Waithman), that the subject was worthy of mature consideration. It was of immense importance to the commercial world and to the administration of justice, and he was unwilling to anticipate the discussion to which, without doubt, it should be submitted; but he could not help thinking it unfair to suffer the statements which had been made to go forth without contesting at least one part of them. The arguments which had been adduced went generally against the whole measure, though the Worthy Alderman had guarded himself against being supposed to disapprove of it altogether; and what he objected to was this; that the Speakers had not reasoned on the comparison of the state of the law before and after the passing of this Act, but on the comparison of the present state of the law, with some ideal standard which never had any existence [hear, hear!], in the contrast with which the present law seemed full of faults. It would have been found perhaps a hard task to argue between the present law, which was at any rate, fair prospective, and well understood, and the unjust, ex-post facto, temporary Insolvent Acts which the Legislature had been from time to time in the habit of passing. The Act, he should observe, had not, as it had been asserted, originated in that House—it had been brought down from the House of Lords, it was Lord Redesdale's Bill with a few and not important alterations. This Act might be liable to many objections, though many of them, he hoped, could be found capable of being removed, but what he protested against was, its being compared with a state of law which had never had existence. As an instance how easily exclamour might be raised on this subject, thought he admitted the Worthy Alderman's intention of producing an unfair impression, he should refer to the statement of property disposed of under this Act, which was capable of being perverted to such a purpose. Suppose no Insolvent Act had passed would the creditors have had the whole 15 million [hear, hear!]? Was it not more probable that they would not have had even the 40th part of the farthing per pound, which they said they had actually received [hear, hear!]?

The Petition was laid on the Table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Waithman moved for an Account of the Persons Discharged under the Insolvent Act, up to February, 1819, specifying the Amount of their Debts, and the Sums their Creditors had received.—Ordered.

Mr. Courtenay suggested that an Account of those Remanded, with the grounds on which they were Remanded, would be also useful.

WESTMINSTER HUSTINGS BILL.

The Report of the Westminster Hustings Bill was brought up. On the motion that it be agreed to.

Mr. Hume said, that but for an accident he should have had that day a Petition to present against the Bill, and on that ground he wished the further proceedings on it to be postponed. The Act which the present Bill was intended to renew, was passed in 1811, professedly only for two years, in which time inquiry was to have been made. It had been continued from that time to the present, and no inquiry had ever taken place. It threw the whole expence of the Hustings on the Candidates. The Petition which he should have to present would shew that there were funds to defray the charge; but the High Bailiff bought his Office from the Dean and Chapter, and that if that Body had not sold the Office, but had bestowed it as they should have done, the Officer would have been able to erect the Hustings without charging the Candidates. The charge upon one of the Candidates alone had been 900l. and odd at the last Election. He hoped the House would not compel a Candidate for the Office of a Representative of Westminister to be fined to that amount; but would previously appoint a Committee to inquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. Bennet said, the Bill was only to continue for one year, what had been law hitherto. He was very willing that a Committee should be appointed, to inquire whether the Candidates or the Dean and Chapter (neither of whom he did not know to be legally liable) should be charged with the expences of the Hustings. But he believed it would be agreed on all sides, that the High Bailiff should not be saddled with the expences [hear, hear!]. He therefore should not consent to postpone the Bill, at a time when they were, probaly, on the eve of another election for Westminister; and when an individual was ready, without the slightest hope of success, to raise a disturbance in Westminster, and from a vindictive spirit towards the High Bailiff, to compel him to raise hustings and keep open a fourteen day poll, with the expences of which he should attempt to saddle that officer [hear!].

Mr. Curwen hoped the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennet) would consent to postpone the Bill, to give enquiry whether another place could be found for the election, from which those who had no concern in it might be excluded. If some permanent place were erected, there would be no need of any expence being thrown on the Candidates.

Mr. Bennet said he could not consent to delay the Bill.

Sir M. W. Ridley said he was at a loss to know if the Candidates refused to pay the expence of the hustings, on whom those expences should fall.

Mr. C. Wynn said he could not agree that the expences of the Hustings should fall on the Candidates who came forward to discharge a duty in obedience to the King's Writ as much as the Electors. A fair way to consider the question was to seppose that no Candidate came forward and that no one was elected to represent the city. That city would be liable to be fined for not obeying the King's Writ. Parliamentary service might be cast on a man with or without his consent, and no man should be fined for seeking or accepting it. He therefore should propose inquiry. If the Dean and Chapter had funds (and he was inclined to believe they had much) which could be legally liable to this charge, the expence should be defrayed by them; if not, a rate should be levied on Westminster, and a permanent building should be erected, or Hustings which might be put up when required, and which would not entail any considerable expence on the City.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Wynn, and opposed the doctrine that the place of a Member of Parliament should be considered as a beneficial possession for which a bonus was to be paid.

The Report was agreed to. On the question that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow,

Mr. Denman said, the House, he feared, was in the same situation with himself. He was not acquainted with the contents of the bill. But as to the particular reasons which had been given for passing this Bill, founded on the intentions and dispositions of individuals, they were to his mind arguments for passing rather than for precipitation, least they should seem to depart from all sound principles of legislation. A bill passed with referrence to the approaching election, and calculated to frustrate arrangements which an individual had taken, could hardly be regarded in any other light than as a *ex post facto* law, and he had rather indemnify the high bailiff out of the public purse, than depart from the principles which should regulate a Legislative Body [hear.]

Mr. Bennet said, the act which the present Bill was intended to renew, had passed in 1811, it was repassed in 1813, and had expired a few months ago. The bill only continued for a year longer what had been law for eight years. He wished to have the bill passed before the circumstances could arise which could be affected by the bill, which seemed to him to be directly the reverse of an *ex post facto* law. If the house wished to have the bill postponed, he should bow to his wishes [cries of No! No!]; but he had no doubt that he should be able to give a satisfactory answer to the petitions, as he had an interview with one of the principal petitioners.

Lord A. Hamilton wished, that instead of to-morrow, the word Friday should be inserted in the motion. Previous inquiry he thought necessary, as it was in his opinion most unconstitutional to tax a man for being elected a parliament, while he was liable to be fined, if when elected he did not serve.

Mr. Holme Sumner hoped that the honourable mover would agree, that instead of the 1st of March, 1820 the bill should expire on the 1st of April 1819. He should otherwise object to the bill, as he could not consent that it should be permanent.

Mr. Bennet said he had no objection to shorten the duration of the bill, but as the 1st of April was on an awkward day [a laugh!] he proposed the 1st of May.

Mr. Hume hoped the House would pause before they passed a bill, which had not even been printed. The usual course was to enquire first and to act afterwards, but they were now called on to act at once, and to enquire hereafter.

The motion was agreed to.

BANK RESTRICTION.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said he had a Petition to present on a subject of great present interest, signed by persons of respectability and of all parties in the town of Leeds. The Petition was against the immediate resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England. They gave their opinion that this was not the proper moment for such a measure, and this he was given to understand was the almost universal opinion in that part of the country.

The Petition having been read; it was that of Manufacturers, Traders and others of Leeds.

Mr. Tierney said he wished to know whether this Petition was the result of any Meeting publicly called; because he had been given to understand that many Petitions had been sent this City to all parts of the country, and signatures to them surreptitiously obtained. One class of persons who had signed this Petition were Country Bankers.

Mr. S. Wortley observed, that the Bankers had not signed it. The Messrs. Beckett who had signed it, were not the Bankers, but another firm, sons of the Bankers of the name [a laugh].

Mr. Tierney observed he did not know that the Bankers had been so artful. He only wished that all the petitions which they were to have had been presented that day, that they might see whether they all came from the same shop. Meantime he wished to ask, was this petition the result of any Meeting?

Mr. S. Wortley said, he would give the Right Honourable Gentleman all the information he possessed. It came to him accompanied by a letter from a respectable manufacturer, desiring him to present it, he was not informed whether any public meeting had taken place.

Mr. Tierney said he had a letter from Leeds, complaining that such a petition was to come up, that it had been privately circulated, and that no public meeting had been held [hear, hear!]

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The Cutlery Regulation Bill was brought in, and read a first time; to be read a second time on Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson said, that he had been misunderstood on a former night, as having recommended that a seigeorage of 25 per cent should be taken on the current coin. What he had said was this—when it had been asserted that paper counters must soon replace shillings and sixpences, he had observed that it was not out of their recollection that Bank-tokens had for a time supplied the place of the coin of the realm; but he had not recommended that the Government should issue these tokens.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

Mr. F. Douglas said, that at the end of last year, a certain foreigner had been removed from this country under the Alien Act. Of the hardships of which that foreigner had to complain he should not say any thing. But he had heard that this Gentleman expressed a wish to be carried before the Privy Council, which was disregarded. He had heard also that his papers were seized and the seals broken. He wished to know what explanation could be offered as to the first circumstance, as the Alien by the law was allowed the benefit of an appeal to the Council—and secondly, under what authority the papers were seized?

Mr. H. Clive said, that the foreign Gentleman in question had not appealed to the Privy Council; the person sent to arrest him was particularly directed to attend to all requests made under the Act. He did express a wish to be taken before a Magistrate, and before that Magistrate he was taken. The papers were brought to the Home Department by the same person, and forwarded to him according to his directions.—When the papers reached him, he wrote to the Home Office to say that the seals had been broken. Lord Sidmouth had written to the Agents at Harwich, to Cuxhaven, and to the Post-office at Hamburgh, and was answered by all through whose hands the packets passed, that the seal had been unbroken until it was delivered to the Gentleman himself at Hamburgh.

Mr. F. Douglas asked, had the portfolio been unlocked at the Home Office?

Mr. Clive said, it was sent out in the same state in which it came, with this addition, that it was inclosed in paper and sealed with the office seal.

OXFORD PETITION.

The debate on the Oxford Petition having been resumed.

Sir A. Piggott argued, that as the Petition complained of an undue Return by corrupt means, it must come under the provisions of the Grenvile Act, and that it was imperative on the House to fix a day for the consideration of it. He pressed upon the House the necessity of preserving unimpaired that valuable Act of Parliament, which provided that in case of any Petition complaining of any undue Election or Return, an order for the consideration of it should be made. He allowed that a Petition might be presented which disclosed a breach of privilege without invalidating the Return or effecting the Sitting Member. But this Petition detailed the corrupt manner of bringing forward a particular candidate, the interference of a Noble Peer, his influencing the election by distributing 2,500l. and other corrupt means, and thus procuring an undue return. The Petition, too, was from the freemen, whose right was affected. The House, therefore, should deal with it as the law required, and make the order for its consideration.

Mr. Wynn observed, that he persevered in his original opinion, that the petition could not be considered in any other light than an election petition. The facts stated by the Petitioners, if true, must go to affect the return of the member on whose behalf the Noble Duke was alledged to have interfered. If therefore such a complaint was to be considered in the light of a breach of privilege, and to be referred to the committee of Privileges, example would operate so, that every other complaint effecting the return of members, and many of which might be considered as breaches of privilege, would be referred to that committee, instead of the select committee, with powers to examine upon oath pursuant to the act of George the III. Parliament and the country had, before the passing of that act, pronounced its opinion on the incompetence of the former course, and on the universal confusion that attended its continuance.

A New Member (we understood Mr. Bent), considered the allegations of the petition, as directly affecting the privileges of that house, and therefore making it, in his own opinion, imperative on parliament to assert them. He did not see that the facts, as asserted in the petition, even if true, necessarily affected the return, unless it could be proved that the Noble Duke acted as the agent of General St. John. Indeed it was evident, from the manner in which the petition was drawn, that the petitioners themselves shaped their allegations with the view of avoiding the issue of the return or of having the petition considered as an election petition. Should it be considered in the latter view, the consequence would be, that the question must fall to the ground, as the petitioners would not probably enter into the necessary recognisances. But supposing that they should, it would, as he understood from the course pursued on Select Committees, be impossible to enter into the question of the Noble Duke's interference, unless the agency was established, or for the Committee to make to that house a special report on that head. He was as anxious as any of the nearest connexions of the Noble Duke for a decision satisfactory to their feelings; but he also thought it due to the dignity of Parliament, and to the privileges of that house, that so important and constitutional a question should be gravely, singly and openly examined.

Mr. B. Bathurst had no desire to prolong the discussion; but there was one observation of the honourable member who preceded, to which it was necessary to advert. It seemed to be his opinion, that unless a petition was couched in certain technical terms it was not to be considered as an election petition, and of course not to be referred to a select committee, in conformity with the act of parliament, the 10th of the present reign. The principles and practice were wholly different, as it was the substance of the allegations that gave a character to the petition. In the case of the petition of Mr. Horne Tooke, there were many members in the house inclined to have viewed in the light of a libel upon that house, and to treat it as such; but as it adverted to an undue return of the sitting members for Westminster, it was decided to be an election petition. The present was a case on which no discretion could be exercised, neither could the petition be with drawn.

The question was then put, whether the petition should lie on the table? and carried in the negative.

The Speaker then submitted to the house the propriety of prefixing a resolution, to precede the vote on the journals of the house, to the effect that, on the presentation of said petition, a doubt having arisen as to its being an election petition, the debate was adjourned, on which it was decided to be such.

Mr. Banks moved a resolution to that effect, which was carried in the affirmative; and the petition, being an election one, was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 9th of March next.

WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bill for the Care of his Majesty's Person was read a first time. In fixing the period for the second reading, the Right Honourable Gentleman said it was his intention to move it on Thursday next. On that day it was the determination of his Noble Friend (Castlereagh) to submit a proposition to the House, relative to the Windsor Establishment, which proposition would precede the second reading of the present Bill.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented certain Annual Accounts, referring to the Army and Navy Estimates and Exchequer Bills.

Sir G. Warrender said, in moving the usual Supplies of the Navy, he had no observation likely to produce, at present, any discussion. The number of Seamen that he should move for was the same as in the last year. A diminution had taken place in the expence in that branch of service—in the revenue department of it. There had been indeed a saving on the whole, in consequence of having all in active employment. He concluded with moving, that 20,000 Seamen, including 6000 Marines, be granted for the year.

A Member (whose name we could not learn) wished to be informed, whether any measures were in contemplation to prevent any future recurring of occurring to the distressing practice of the impressment of Seamen. The country was now in profound peace, and therefore the period was most favourable for the adoption of a system which bore so hard on that valuable class of our service—the British Seamen.

Sir G. Warrender admitted that it was a subject of unquestionable importance, indeed of such importance that he could not be presumed competent to give thus incidentally any positive information. The Honourable Member must feel that it was a most ancient practice, one that had in its exercise prevented greater dangers to the country than any that could arise from its operation. But this he could assure the House, that the condition of the British seamen had been considerably ameliorated and improved, at the same time that by a registry of those sailors, who received a half-pay, the country passed the security, in any moment of emergency, of equiping, with efficiency and promptitude, any expedition that might be necessary [hear, hear!].

The following sums were then voted:—

For the Pay of Seamen	£565.550
For the Victualling the Navy	525,000
For the Wear and Tear of Ships, &c.	532,000
For the Ordnance of the same.	91,000

Lord Palmerston moved that a sum not exceeding one million be granted to his Majesty on the account of the Army for the year.

Mr. Calcraft did not oppose the grant, but he was anxious to know how it was that as the vote of the preceding year was exhausted on the 25th of December last, the Noble Lord was enabled to pay the army for the month that since intervened. A month's pay had been since issued, and he was, therefore, anxious to be informed how that sum was supplied.

The Chancellor of the exchequer observed, that as the same circumstance applied to all the other branch-

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on 28 June, 2017

es of the public service, he could afford the answer. It was the practice to keep a running account between respective years, and as Parliament did not meet till after Christmas, the i sue of the intervening month from the 25th of December, was taken out of the balance remaining for the former grant. No irregularity could proceed from this course, provided the grants were applied to the particular departments to which such grants were appropriated.

The Chancellor moved, that a sum not exceeding 22,750,000l. be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills issued the last year, pursuant to two Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Grenfell did not rise to make any opposition to the motion, but he availed himself of the opportunity to press upon the attention of the House the necessity of obtaining for the public a participation in the profits of the Bank—profits arising from the balances of the public money in their hands. The House were aware that two loans, as the Bank termed them, one of six millions, the other of three millions, had been made by the Bank to the public. The loan of three millions was negociated in consequence of the suggestions of the Committee of that House in the year 1807, it was concluded between Mr Perceval and the Bank of England, that such a sum should be advanced, free of interest, to the public, on the admitted ground of the right of the public to participate in profits wholly arising from the large balances belonging to it, of which that body availed themselves to their own advantage in the same way as any other Bankers did. The amount of these balances was between ten and eleven millions and continued undiminished until the year 1817. He regretted that the Honorable Member for Corfle Castle (Mr. Bankes), and also the Right Honorable Gentleman at the Head of the Department of his Majesty's Woods and Forests (Mr. Huskisson), were not in their places as he could appeal to them whether he was not fully authorized in asserting that this loan of three millions was concluded on the express condition of being granted without interest, and as a compensation to the public for its share in the participation of the profits of the Bank. That arrangement has now closed, and we were now in the actual situation of receiving not a single advantage of those profits, which, to the amount of 600,000l. per annum, the Bank of England were enjoying. He would ask the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how he could reconcile to his feelings of duty to the country, to submit to such a public sacrifice? [hear, hear!]. For this loan, as the Bank of England was pleased to term it, but which, in fact, was the simple indulgence to use, for its own advantage, three millions out of the many millions belonging to the public in their hands, the country was called upon to pay annuities of 120,000l. He therefore hoped, as he felt the public expected, that the Right Honourable Gentleman was prepared to state that some arrangement on the subject was in contemplation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as no occasion would so soon occur for fully discussing the concerns of the Bank, he did not mean at present to enter into that subject at any length; but upon some points to which the Honourable Gentlemen had adverted he had no hesitation in explaining the views of the Government. With respect to the loan from the Bank of three millions, in 1818, there was a new arrangement in contemplation upon that loan and the interest granted for it, which he would take an opportunity of stating to the House to-morrow. Then, as to the public balances in the hands of the Bank, there had been some communications respecting them between Government and the Directors, and the object was to make such arrangements that the public balances should in future be applied solely to the public service. Here he thought it right to state, for the correction of some floating errors, that the amount of the public balances in the hands of the bank were by no means equal to what many gentlemen appeared to think. A great reduction had indeed taken place in the amount of those balances, in consequence of the termination of the war, and the reduction of the public expenditure, and partly also, in consequence of the economical arrangements of his Majesty's government. Whether any retrospective measure should be adopted with respect to interest upon such public balances as had been heretofore in the hands of the Bank, he would not then say; but he could distinctly state, that it was in contemplation to make prospective arrangements for the application of all public balances to the public service. He thought it necessary to correct a mistake which had gone into circulation, with regard to the sum due from Government to the Bank. That sum did, as was stated, amount to eight millions; but of this sum, five millions were already paid, and provision [illegible] out of the Ways and Means for the year, for the liquidation of the remainder. He was sorry for the misconception which had gone abroad, as to what he had said on a former evening upon this subject, but that misconception was no doubt, owing to his not having been distinctly heard.

Mr. Grenfell expressed his satisfaction to hear that it was at length determined by the Right Hon. Gentleman to propose arrangement upon the subject of public balances, which he himself had so long and so eagerly sought to establish.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that it had always been his object to propose such an arrangement; but that he felt the difficulty of carrying it into effect, without the approbation and co-operation of the Bank: and he was now happy to say, that the Directors fully concurred in his views.

Mr P. Moore observed, that the Right Honourable Gentlemen had not attempted to controvert any point advanced by his Honorable Friend. On the contrary, indeed, the Right Honourable Gentleman had expressed his intention to adopt the suggestions of his Honourable Friend, and to act upon his views. This he (Mr. M.) heard with peculiar satisfaction. But there was one point connected with this subject, to which he was surprised to find his Honourable Friend, richly furnished as his mind was with financial knowledge, had omitted to make any allusion. His Honourable Friend had no doubt very forcibly animadverted upon the extraordinary transaction of the Bank lending three millions to the public at interest, on the condition, forsooth, that the public balances amounting, on an average of several years, to ten millions, should be allowed to remain in its hands. But his Honourable Friend had omitted to ask, why those balances should be at all deposited in the Bank? Such a system of deposit appeared to him inconsistent with the provision of the several Appropriation Acts: for upon what ground was it that the money appropriated by these Acts, was not advanced according as it was required for the use of the Army, the Navy, or any other department of the public service, for which it was voted, instead of being transfered to the Bank? Why should not such advances be made by the Exchequer itself, to each of the public departments, instead of being sent to the Bank? Such a system appeared to him quite incomprehensible upon any fair public grounds. But he was glad to find that the voice of the people and the necessities of the country, which were such as to call for the saving of every shilling that could be spared, had at length pressed upon Government the propriety of making some arrangements congenial with the spirit of public economy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, expressed a very mistaken opinion as to the Appropriation Act; for the arrangements with the Bank in no degree contravened the letter or spirit of that Act, according to the provisions of which the public money was uniformly disposed of.

After a few words from Mr. Grenfell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Resolution was agreed to, the House resumed and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Maddocks postponed until to-morrow the motion of which he had given notice, with respect to a Bill for the better preservation of Game in Wales.

WILD BEASTS.

Mr. Lawson rose, he said, in pursuance of the notice which he had given, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of Wild Beasts reclaimed from their natural ferocity, and retained for domestic use. Some Gentleman on the opposite side of the House (whom he did not then see in their places) who appeared to ridicule his notice upon this subject in the first instance, might, perhaps, imagine that he had a sort of fellow feeling upon this question, and that he was himself one of the *ferœ naturæ* [a laugh]. But he wished it to be understood, that he did not stand forward on this occasion to propose any addition to those penal laws, against which so much outcry was lately excited, and which were too unwieldy for him to grapple with or to fill up any fancied chasm in those laws, or to remove any imaginary defect. He was, indeed, urged to submit this proposition by the experience of an actual deficiency. The case which had lately occurred at the Hertford Assizes, must be in the recollection of every one who heard him. In that case a person was convicted by the verdict of a Jury for stealing some ferrets from a cottage; but the 12 Judges, who were just equal in number to a Jury, but who were not to be starved into a decision, like Jurors, among whom the minority too often compelled the majority to adopt their opinion, had unanimously determined that the person alluded to was not legally convicted, grounding their determination upon the principle that ferrets being wild animals, were not property. To remedy this deficiency in the law was the object of his Motion. For he contended, that ferrets reclaimed and retained for domestic purposes, ought to be deemed property, and so protected for their proprietor. The great utility of ferrets for various domestic purposes must be known to every one at all acquainted with those animals. They were notoriously very useful in the destroying those noxious, mischievous, and vermin-[illegible] animals [a laugh]. They were, indeed, much more effective for that purpose than either traps or gins, for any instruments made by black-smiths [a laugh]. Some gentlemen seemed much to enjoy his allusion to rats, but if even these animals could be reclaimed, he would have them deemed property, and so protected. If, indeed, a rat could be so reclaimed as to run from one side of that House to the other [a laugh], he would have such an animal protected from traps or gins. He also proposed to have menageries protected, and what just reason could be assigned for not protecting the property of Mr Pidito, or any other proprietor of wild beats who resided in town, or who travelled through the country. Such animals ought, indeed, upon every just ground, to be protected by the law; for their genetal exhibition was known to be of great utility, especially to the youth of both sexes, in presenting them with a practical illustration of the natural history of those animals.—Why, for instance, should not property in a lion be protected? for he was not a base animal; certainly not so base as an ass; and yet the latter was protected by the law, while the former was left without protection. Why should not badgers and monkies also be protected by law? He did not himself know or feel very much for such animals, although he knew and felt much for many who possessed their tricks, and their attitudes. But his object was to extend the protection of law to those wild animals only, which were reclaimed, and used for domestic purposes. He did not means to interfere with the laws which provided protection for the public against any animals, which, like unmuzzled mastiffs, might become nuisances but to render those wild animals legal property, which were really useful in domestic life. He was not he assured the House actuated on this occasion by any squeamish feeling, or morbid humanity; but an anxious desire to correct a positive evil by securing to the proprietor of an useful animal, the protection of the law for his property. The Honourable Gentleman here observed, that he would bring in his Bill this day three weeks.

The Speaker, however, suggested, that it would be previously necessary to obtain leave from the House to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Lawson moved for leave accordingly.

But no one offered to second the Motion; which circumstance produced a general laugh.—After some pause, however,

The Attorney-General rose to second the motion, from a wish, he said, to bring the subject under their consideration.

On putting the question there was a decisive majority of "noes." A division was called for, and the gallery was ordered to be cleared, but.

Mr. Barham rose, and, as we understood him, observed that as the Honourable Gentleman had given notice of another motion for a new law to-day, it would be as well to vote upon both propositions at the same time.

Mr. Wynn remarked, that such a proceeding would be quite irregular, and that the present motion must be disposed of before the other could be put.

The Gallery was cleared, but we understood that Mr. Lawson did not press for a division, and that his proposition was abandoned.

Upon our re-admission to the Gallery, we found,

Mr. Lawson on his legs, stating that he meant to consign the other Motion of which he had given notice, namely, with regard to the repeal of the law respecting Trial by Battle, to the more able hands of the Attorney-General, & that Learned Gentleman accordingly gave notice of a motion upon the subject for Tuesday se'nnight.

The Speaker observed that the period for presenting Petitions upon the subject of contested elections would expire on Thursday, and therefore he suggested to those who had any such Petitions, to have them presented within due time.

Adjourned.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*February* 2.

Selections.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—*A Fragment.*

'It was now approaching towards twilight, and I became seriously alarmed at my situation; I was in a country of whose geographical state I knew nothing: I had traversed it in every direction, from the dawn of day to the present hour, without seeing a single human being, or any object that might indicate my approach to the 'haunts of men.' Sometimes I thought I heard, at a great distance, a village bell, and at others the 'busy hum' of a remote city now I fancied I could distinguish the lowing of cattle, and anon birds, whose notes had cheered me in the morning, and who still poured forth their varied melodies, appeared to be the only tenants of the beautiful wilderness into which some strange fatality had brought me, and the tranquil happiness which they seemed to enjoy served only to aggravate my desolate situation. I involuntarily exclaimed with Cowper,

'Oh! solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.'

'How I longed to hear again those discordant sounds which had been wont to throw me into a fever of irritation! The ravling horrors of Cheapside, the vociferation and tumult of an enraged mob, would have been Elysium to me now. Memory, busy to annoy me, recalled periods when, impatient of the world's jarring discord, I have sighed

'for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!'

Now, thought I, my wishes are fully realized, and yet, such is the strange perversity of man, I had rather be in prison in fetters, than in this lovely but untrodden solitude. As evening advanced, and another night of dark and dreary loneliness seemed impending over me, my feelings were excited almost to phrensy.—The agitation of my thoughts had hitherto suspended all the cravings of nature; but I now began to feel that want of food was not the least of my miseries. At this moment I thought I heard human voices at no great distance—I listened with intense anxiety, and had nearly fainted with excess of joy, when I became convinced that I was not mistaken: I proceeded with trembling haste towards the spot from whence these cheering sounds seemed to issue, and soon descried, a little before me, a human figure apparently a man, walking rather hastily along, on what appeared to me a beaten path. I quickened my pace, but did not gain upon him, and was once or twice upon the point of calling to him, but some uncontrollable feeling kept me silent. At length a house, of a structure unlike any thing I had ever before seen, came in view, and agreeably convinced me that I was once more approaching the dwellings of men. I was now very near my unknown precursor, who precipitately opened the door of the house and entered it, I followed very quickly, and finding the door unclosed, immediately entered also: I perceived him at the end of a spacious hall, still walking rapidly—he opened the door of an a partment, through which he passed with the same speed—I followed close upon him; but had not the resolution to speak, nor did he, once look back, or seem to be conscious but empty. From this room my mysterious guide (for such he was now in fact become) entered another of similar character, which he also traversed in a more hurried manner—I [illegible] quick[illegible] my pace, but was still, by some unaccountable influence, withheld from either speaking to, or overtaking him. At length, after traversing various passages, he arrived at a doorway, which he pushed open with violence, and passed through; the door grated upon its hinges as it fell back, but did not quite close: I was now so near him, that his hand had scarcely quitted the door, when mine came into contact with it—I entered the room—but what was my astonishment at no longer beholding my mysterious conductor! The room was spacious and lofty, but, like the preceding, quite empty: but that which filled me with inexpressible amazement and terror, was the circumstance of there being no outlet, except that at which we had both entered! there was no arras to conceal a secret passage—the walls were of stone, solid and impenetrable—the windows were all out of reach: At this awful moment a torrent of horrible forebodings rushed upon me: all that I had ever read or fancied of the invisible world, seemed about to be realized, and I stood aghast in the middle of the apartment, incapable of motion or speech, awaiting, in breathless and trembling expectation, the sequel of this mysterious adventure! On a sudden, a mighty and invisible hand seized me by the arm, and shook me violently, whilst, at the same instant, I heard a confused and indistinct clamour of voices, and thought I could distinguish, amongst these imperfect utterances, the repetition of my own name: again the hand grasped me with increased violence, and I distinctly recognized the voice of my wife, who had taken this ungentle, though not unwelcome, mode of rel[illegible] me from the *Terrors of the Night-mare*."

LAW.—To him that goes to law nine things are requisite:

1st—In the first place.—A good deal of Money.
2dly—A good deal of Patience.
3dly—A good Court.
4thly—A good Attorney.
5thly—Good Counsel
6thly—Good Evidence
7thly—A good Jury.
8thly—A good Judge,
AND
9thly—Good Luck.

A modern wit passing with a friend through one of the principal streets of the metropolis, and observing the name of *Farthing* over a shop door, said to his comprinion, "That man and his wife ought to be punished for coining." "Why so?" "Because farthing and farthing make a halfpenny!" "Let your mind at cease,' replied his friend,' the crime carries its own punishment—they are liable to be transported!,

PRICE CURRENT.

			R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	230	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maund	260	0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.		
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	205	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0 00
Ditto Kutch,	on board.	200	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215	0 00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal.	200	0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per [illegible]	10	0 00
Ditto unholled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.		0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41 seers 1 sort,	7	0 00
Ditto China in Chests,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6	1 00
Ditto [illegible]		6	0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 32 seers	10	2 00
Ditto do. Canton	do. do.	10	0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0 00
Raw Silk Naukeen,	per pucka seer		2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 sort	13 seers to a Bbay Maund	17	0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16	0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0 00
Gunneys,	per 100	22	0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0 00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	10	0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7	2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Ct. of 8 Parah	28	0 00
Wheat Surat,		32	0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19	0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30	0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per Bbay Maund	3	1 00
Jengely do.	per [illegible]	3	3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Ct. 4 Robins	135	0 00
Bhaicole,	ditto	144	0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. 6 Maunds	150	0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	18	0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	58	0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0 00
Hemp Coucan,	per Bombay Candy,	195	0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto,	105	0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers at 40 to 50	7	0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a Ct. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150	0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60	0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Ct. of 21 Mds.	57	0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	30	0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 25 [illegible]	40	0 00
Ditto boiled,		45	0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2	0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	38	0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	1 75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per Candy do.	50	0 00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1 00
Mace,	per pound	3	1 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	1 25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per Maund	68	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0 00
Coffee, Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20	0 00
Ditto Java,	Ditto		none more
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		
Almonds,	per do. do.		
Khoises	do. do. do.		
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0 00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	25	0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	17	0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	48	0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy,	55	0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40	0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0 00
Steel in Tub,	per	11	0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	12	0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	25	0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22	0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	24	0 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	42	0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	39	0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	19	0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	11	0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	14	0 00
White lead,	per do.	20	0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	2	0 00
Gin,	per large case	20	0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1	2 00
In Bond,		217	2 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212	0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	490	0 00
Venetians,	per 100	478	1 00
Gubbas,	per 100		

Remittance to England at six months 2 4 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 5 £.
Loose Freight
Exchange on Calcutta, Bbay Rs 106 per 100 Sicca.
on London
It may be stated that reported Investments are from England are selling at 30 per Cent advance.
Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per Cent advance

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would not insert Cynic's letter in our Journal on any consideration; and in this we assert our own right not only as Censors, but as men, the sin of plagiarism which he so loudly deprecates, he has fallen into himself, and we will on some future occasion give him the Chapter and verse. As for the very venal sin of making verses we believe that the young of both Sexes will continue to make them in spite of whatever such men as Cynic can say against them, and he should take a most Reverend care, that none are made at himself.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7th JULY, 1819.

The Madras Journals still continue to furnish us with the latest European intelligence.

In our supplement of to-day will be found the debate concerning the cession of Java, to the Dutch, and the propriety of Sir Stamford Raffles's interference in the affair of Palembang; the complete discussion of this has however been put off, on the Ministers avowing that these questions were now agitating in the Cabinets of the two countries.

The Patriot cause in South America, goes on as well as can be wished and we observe in one of the papers a statement, drawn up and signed by about thirty Englishmen, officers in the service of the Republic of Venezuela, certifying, the kindness of their reception, and subsequent good treatment.

Earthquake. We hasten to lay before our readers, a selection from the numerous communications we have received a respecting this awful visitation. It was slightly felt at Poona, and we believe it did not reach to the Southward of that City or extend much beyond the Tropic.

Camp Booj,—19th June.

At 7 o'Clock, on the evening of the 16th of June, an Earthquake destroyed the whole district and country of Kutch; accounts that have been received mention, from Luckput Bunder, to Butchao, the whole of the towns, and villages, are more or less in ruins, and the towns of Mandavie, Moondria, and Anjar, have suffered extensively and severely, the City of Bhooj and the Fort of Boojia between which our Force in encamped are reduced, the former to ruins, and the latter so breached as to be useless as a fortification, this however is the least, at the moment of the crash, it is apprehended, and I fear not any way exaggerated, that 2000 of the inhabitants were buried in the mass.

Even now, the effects of this horrible visitation, are felt, (tho three days since the first shock,) constant and hourly vibrations of the earth.

The inhabitants have been obliged to forsake what were once their halls, and encamp outside upon some small hills, and their distress cannot be well described, bruised, maimed, and agitated with fear, they go daily into the City to work upon their several houses, to try and extricate the mangled remains of wives, children, and relations, whilst in their pious labour, the putrid stench near exhausts them: cattle which have fallen in numbers add greatly to the noisome evil. The walls are from the sandy nature of the stone, crumbled in a mass, and the narrow streets of Bhooj entirely lost, thus adding to the difficulties of the sufferers. The upper stones of the Palace fell, and buried amongst others the Mother of the deposed Rao; what houses stand are so shattered as to be liable to fall in the rains, and the very complete wreck of the wall on the Southern side, as well as the demolition of nearly all the Towers and Gateways, render it impossible for Bhooj to be a City again.

The loss of lives cannot be confined to the City, I fear in all the towns and villages, mortality has been great. I am inclined to think from the circumstance of a Volcano, having opened on a hill thirty miles from Bhooj, that the country will not experience a repetition of the evil.

From our Camp being in a plain, no very material damage has been sustained, the tiles of a few temporary erected houses knocked off, and the walls shattered.

I shall attempt to give you the sensation felt by those, both in Camp and City; in the latter, I was informed by a Gentleman, who nearly suffered by a house falling over him; that riding on without an idea of what was to happen, upon the first notice, a heavy apalling deadened noise, the motion of the earth, walls of the houses on each side of the street, tottering and falling outwards, impressed upon him an idea, and he called out that a mine was sprung; whereas another Gentleman imagined, the bank of the Tank was forced by the water; these ideas accompanied with an unpleasant giddiness of the head, and sickness of stomach, from the heaving of the ground.

"In one wild roar expired!
"The shattered town—the walls thrown down,
"The waves a moment backward bent—
"The hills that shake, although unrent,
"As if an Earthquake passed."
Byron's Siege of Corinth.

In camp a similar sickness and giddiness was experienced, and an ignorance until the shock was over (which lasted a minute) of the nature of the noise below the earth. People sat down instinctively, others threw themselves down, the situations of several were ludicrous. One was paying workpeople in a circle and upon seeing him squat, the whole followed the example and sat round him.

"The very Picture of Despair."

The sensation I felt was a giddiness and horror at perceiving a small Hillock close to which I was riding, (a short distance from camp) completely agitated and at the same time my Horse plunged from the ground moving. This was the case also with an officer I was riding with.

On reference to the subject of earthquakes, I am decidedly of opinion that it was of the mildest kind, "that occurs "without any other effect than the over-"turning of slightly built edifices, an un-"dulating or shaking motion and a dead-"ening sound" different from horizontal or perpendicular earthquakes that are more to be dreaded. I have also on enquiry ascertained that many years ago, & in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, an undulating motion has been felt before in Kutch, but never I hope will again be attended with such a horrible catastrophe; the distress of which has been so great upon the inhabitants that I confess I fall short of ability to describe it.

Translation of a letter from a respectable native to a correspondent at Baroda, dated the 18th June from Jooria.

I have sent you a letter, and given you an account of every thing that has occured here; yesterday the 9th of Jest Vud, the 16th June, in the evening, a noise issued from the earth like the beating of the Nobut, and occasioned the trembling of all the people, it appeared most wonderful and deprived us all of our senses so that we could not see; every thing appearing dark before us, a dizziness came upon many people so that they fell down, the walls of the Fort of Jooria in many places were completely overturned and the guns fell from the Bastions, the Inhabitants ran home to their Houses, many of which fell down. For one hour this remained, the buildings in the Town some fell and the others appeared as if falling, the walls of the Fort that remained after the first shock appeared in a ruined state. For an hour and a half, the Inhabitants did not know each other, after that time all was hush and still, and we then returned to our houses, at night a trembling seized our Bodies and on Wednesday morning some Horsemen who arived came to me and reported, that in the fields the earth opened and threw up water; to see which Captain B. and I went there, and such was the case, and the water came up from the earth in many places, and it appeared like the rushing of water when drawn from a well, it remained all night in the fields, and in three or four places, the earth had given way and sunk one hundred feet in depth, which space was filled with water, many of the wells that had before this plenty of water were left empty, and many pools that formerly were dry, were now filled with water; the like of this was never heard or seen before. When I returned into the Town the Inhabitants reported to me, that during my absence the Earth again was shaken, and when I was washing my body afterwards I fell two or three violent shocks, again and the house I was in was much shaken. After this People did not seen willing to remain in the Town, I therefore left it and encamped one coss off, Captain B. came to my camp with his attendants, here I received accounts from Nowanuggar that the Forts of Balumbar, and Amraw, have fallen down, and some People had died, as likewise had some cattle; the same has occurred at Jankari I have received the news from the Country round for sixteen coss, and beyond the Run at Joo-nah Bunder, the same has also happened. This is the wonderful decrees of almighty God, which I dont understand. For your information I have written this small account, all that has occurred it is impossible to describe. To day between 12 and 2 o'clock the same has happened. On Wednesday night some people assert that the Earth was again shaken I have this moment received accounts from Moorvee that the same has occurred there, that some of the houses and part of the walls of the fort have fallen and the people suffered great losses. I do not know to what extent damage has been done.

Camp near Bhooj, 17th June, 1818.

We are at present in a shocking state of alarm, last evening between six and seven o'clock, we were visited by a dreadful Earthquake, the wall that surrounded Bhooj is almost levelled with the ground, and the few Towers which are left standing are merely broken remains; the houses generally unroofed, others in ruins and most of the larger buildings including the Palace greatly injured, the wall of the Hill fort down in many places, and a complete breach near the gateway. The right of our Camp rests a short distance on the left of the latter, fronting the town and extends along the bottom of the Hill, to a little beyond the large Tower on the Southwest point. I am, happy to say, that we have had no one materially hurt, four Sepoys only bruised who were on duty in the Town; but I fear that a great many casualties have occurred among the poor Natives; some hundreds are said to have lost their lives, there is at present, so much confusion that the numbers cannot be ascertained.

We had several shocks during the night, and they have continued at intervals, this day; the last one about two hours ago, when I could scarcely keep upon my legs, the sensation is horrible while it lasts. They have suffered we understand in the same way at Anjar.

P. S. 3 P. M. There is a slight shock at this moment. I trust in god, they will cease altogether.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Baroda, dated the 26th June 1819.

On the 16th Instant, at about 7 o'clock P. M. the whole of the city and around it were thrown into the greatest consternation by a very severe shock of an Earthquake, which continued without intermission between 2 and 3 minutes. I was at a friend's at the time we were sitting in his upper Bungaloe, which rocked so violently that I really thought it would have fallen before we could get below stairs. The next morning at about 11 o'clock, we experienced another, the slighter, convulsion. On the 18th we felt two more; one at 11 A. M. and the other at 12 at night; and on the 20th we also had two more shocks; God knows if it is yet all over. It appears to be going from the S. to N. At Pallampore it was accompanied by a noise in the Earth just like thunder. Its ravages at Ahmedabad, have been considerable. The two large Minarets near the Jumah Museed in that city are overthrown. One of the Gates of the Town fallen down; and nearly 300 houses. The Fort of Rampoor near Pullyarde, is nearly demolished.

Extract of a letter from Anjar, dated 17th June.

It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you that this place was visited by an Earthquake yesterday evening at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock. The effects of the shock which lasted nearly two minutes, have been the levelling of the Fort wall to the ground; not a hundred yards of the wall remain in any one spot and Guns, Towers &c. all hurled in one mass of ruin.

The destruction in the Town has been distressing and awful, not a quarter of the houses are standing and those that do remain are all in ruins, I cannot yet state the particular of the losses, but I may in one word say that a flourishing population has been reduced in one moment to wretchedness and misery. I fear we shall have to lament the loss of upwards of one hundred people besides those hurt.

Reports from the Country state similar disasters in all the villages round about, and letters from Bhooj, inform us that, that Fort is much in the same condition as Anjar.

Slight shocks still continue to be felt and I shall on the first leisure moment report such particulars as I may be able to collect.

Memoir on the Tin of the Malay Peninsula, and of the Malay Islands.

Tin is found all over the Malay Peninsula, but not to the Northward, of 10 degrees of North Latitude, we believe to the Southward of 6 South, it is raised in abundance on the Island of Junk Ceylon, and exported in considerable quantities; in some years, it has been said to amount, to 12,000 Piculs, more than 800 Tons. Quedah, Prio, and Perak ports on the Peninsula, also collect a considerable quantity, from the interior, where it is sold at the rate, of from 10 to 12 dollars 3 £ sterling per Picul, of 133⅓ lb. or about 48 £ per Ton, it sells in China, for about, 80 £ per Ton. The Tin on the Islands of Banca and Lingin is still cheaper and it has been said that the Dutch have a contract on Banca, for Tin at 6 Dollars per Picul or little more than 25 £ per Ton. Some years more than 3000 tons of this metal have been collected at Banca, and Lingin, most of which is carried to China, where it is prefered to the Cornish, which is carried there by the company at a very great loss. in 1813, 150 Tons of Banca tin was carried to England from China, were there was no sale for it, but which realized in that country, a very handsome profit.

When we consider the difference of price between Cornish tin and the tin of the East Indias, we cannot help enquiring what causes it; this can be easily answered; the ore at Banca is much richer, no expensive machinery is used, and though the mines have been worked for many centuries, yet they are still of easy access; they are worked by a Colony of Chinese on Banca and more or less by these people or there descendants in most places where it is raised. It is mentioned by some authors that the mines of Banca, were only discovered in the year 1710, or 12, but Tin was found laden on the Native Ships in the first voyages of the Portugueze, and was carried to China, by the Arabs, in the ninth century.

In many of the Malay ports where ships resort to purchase Tin, it is usual, to run it over again for it is sometimes offerd for sale full of stones and dirt. The vehicle used for this purpose is a broad cast Iron pan of Chinese manufactory known by the name of Tacht, the fuel wood, and the fire place as rude as can possible be conceived. At Junk Ceylon the ore, is pounded, in wooden mortars; the Pestles, shod with Iron, and fixed to a lever of 7 or 8 feet in Length which is moved by a single man with his feet; the ore is first roasted in pits, with alternate layers of wood, before it is attempted, to be reduced to powder, and a considerable quantity of pure tin, is obtained by this first process. In most places the mines, assume the form of caves, & this no doubt is the cause, (combined with the richness of the ore,) of its being vended at so cheap a rate. The usual wages of those employed about the smelting houses of Quedah is 3 Dollars a month and their victuals, which might be stated as a Dollar and a half more but at any rate the wages altogether may be stated as something less than a shilling a day. The ore is all brought by water to Quedah, from the distance of several days Journey; they cast it into every kind of fanicful form, a great deal into little square lumps of about 3 lb. weight, some into Cocks and Hens, Water Jars, and Kettles of all sizes, and when the metal has become scarce for a time, you have to walk round the shops and purchase a Jar here, and a Kettle there, at another a few Cocks and Hens, at another a Dog and so on. The usual form is however in Slabs of about 50, 60 and 80 lb. of an oblong form with a little projection at the ends, for the convenience of lifting; they some times, cast them of a round form of the same weight with a handle, but this is not so well for the handle is easily broke of, when they become difficult to move.

The despondency so proverbial amongst Englishmen in the month of November, appears to attack the natives of this part of the world at the setting in of the rains, for during this last week several inquests have been held on people, who have des-

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troyed themselves, without much apparent cause.

Gulf of Persia. We are now daily expecting a fresh supply of Europe intelligence by this rout. At this time last year we had accounts to the 1st of April.

The weather has been remarkably fine hitherto; the ships have not been in the least interrupted in the business of loading, nor has their been any accident, except the solitary one mentioned in our nautical notices.

Cotton. still maintains its high prices and some purchases have been made, that will not allow of our quoting,—Freight to China higher than 25 Rupees per Candy.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

There has been neither arrivals or departures during the last week; the projected departures for the present springs are the Honorable Company's Ships, Charles Grant and Lowther Castle, and the Ann, of this port for China, the Conde de Rio Pardo for Mocha, the England, Stakesby, Brampton and Lady Boringdon, for England, which latter will be detained a few days having lost her Bowsprit, by another ship falling on board her. The Grabs, Fatteh Alvadood, and Ahmedy, also depart for the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—NONE.
DEPARTURE.—NONE.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for London.
Ship England, Reay, for ditto,
Ship Catherine S. Forbes Lamb, for ditto.
Ship Stakesby, Henderson, for ditto.
Ship Elizabeth, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship Brampton, Green, for ditto.
Ship Fattay Alvadood, Richardson, for Bussorah.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Beyts, for Mocha.
Brig Hibernia, Atkinson for Mauritius.
Ship Ann, Riddoch, for China.
H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, for China
Ship Inglis, Borradaile, for ditto.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, for ditto
Portuguese.—Ship Europa, Luz, for Rio de. Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares.
H. C. [illegible]
Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ann, Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Fatteh Alvadood, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Conde de Rio Pardo.

BENGAL.
Hibernia brig, Susan.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Lady Borringdon, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Stakesby, Thames.

PORTUGUESE.
Europa.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.—June 9th Ship, inward bound anchored below the Light house, name is not as yet ascertained.
Telmaque arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

The English ship Forbes, Ford, put back from sea leakly.
The English brig Uday, Fogerty, from Mauritius 15th April, and Pondicherry 1st June.
The brig Uday, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.
The 12. Ship Blenheim, W. Sherly, from London 0th Dec. Madeira, Mauritius, and Madras 6th June.
Ditto French Ship Eugenia, Commander's name and other particulars unknown.

PUT BACK.
June 9. Ship Forbes, James Ford, in consequence of her being leaky.
92th, Ship Pascoa, N. Ashmore, being struck with lightning.
Ditto, Ship Theodosia, F. Fluin, on account of her windlass.
Ditto. another vessel anchored at the New Anchorage supposed to be the Danish Ship Frederick.
DEPARTURES.—The English ship Fame, W. Eastgate, for Penang and China.
The Dutch brig Maria, Erers, for Antwerp.
The English ship Morning Star, Wallace, for Penang.
The English ship Catharine, Howard, for Bencoolen.
The American ship Sally, Bertody, for Boston.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.
Remains, the Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Isabella Robertson.
The Margaret, Ann, and Forbes, passed up.

KEDGEREE
Remainss, outward bound, the Julius Cœsar.
The Cochin, Naiad, Aristides, and Frederick, passed down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 9th, Ship Lord Cochrane, J. M. Ardlie, from Point de Galle 30th June and Bombay 1st May.
Do. 10th, Ketch Tryal, D. Ruzairo, from Colombo.
Do. 12th, H. C. Ships General Kyd, A. Nairne, and Windsor J. R. Franklin, from Portsmouth 1st March.
Do. 16th, Ship Isabella, F. Bignal, from Bombay 18th May, and Covelong 15th June.
DEPARTURES.—June 10th, Ship Lord Cochrane, J. M. Ardlie, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.
Do. 11th, Ship Palmers, E. B. Kemp, for Masulipatam.
Do. Schooner La'gille, P. S. Jude, for Covelong and Tappanooly.
Do. 14th, Brig Brothers, C. M'Nicoll for Pondicherry.
Do. Ship Providence, H. Moon, for Calcutta.
Do. 13th, Ship Richmond, H. Horn, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 5th July by the Revd. Samuel Payne, Lieut George William Blachley, 7th Regt. N. I. to Miss Maria Ann, Georgina Parkhurst, eldes Daughter of John G. Parkhurst, and the late Dowager Lady Boynton, of Catesby Abbey Northamptonshire.
BIRTH.—At Poonah, on the 15th June, Mary, the Wife of the Mr. Robert Bennett, (Chief Clerk to the Hon'ble Commissioner) of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 30th June, Mary Flora Nightingall, infant Daughter of Alexander Maxwell Esq. M. D. aged 9 months.
1st July, Lucy Furbish, infant Daughter of the Reverend Horatio Bardwell, American Missionary aged 20 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Carey, Mr. James Garret Reynolds, to Miss Isabella Jordon, step daughter of Mr. Vere O'Dell.
Mr John Michael Myers, to Miss Theodora Adeleid Wallhausen.
On Saturday last, the 5th instant, Mr. Charles Stephen, to Miss Anna Lopes.
BIRTHS.—Lately, at the Presidency, the Lady of Mr. John Pringle Harris, of a still born child.
On Saturday, the 12th instant, Mrs. M. D'Cruz, of a Daughter.
At Berhampore, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of R. Barnes, Esq. of Purnea, of a Son.
At Dum-Dum, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut, and Adjutant J. Wood, of the Artillery Regt. of a Daughter.

MADRAS

MARRAGE.—At Trichinopoly, on the 3d June, by the Rev. P. H. Sperchsneider, Lieut A. Browne, of H. M. 58th Regt. to Miss Shaw.
BIRTHS.—At the Mount, on the 18th Instant, the Lady of John Burton, Esq. Surgeon Golandauze Battalion, of a Daughter.
At the Residency, Hyderabad, on the night of the 8th of June, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of Twin Boys.
At Guntoor, on Thursday the 27th May, the Lady of Captain W. L. Smith, of a Daughter.
On the 13th Instant, Mrs. Aviet Seth, relict of the late Mr. Aviet Seth, was safely delivered of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the evening of the 6th instant, Mrs Jane Jones, aged 81 years.
At Negapatam, on the 30th Ultimo, Mr. Charles Greuon, aged 22 years.
At Kapauk on Friday, the 11th Instant, James John, the infant son of Capt. Ormsby, aged 1 month and 27 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
11th JUNE 1819.

BUY		SELL.
2 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	4 As.

We have to notice an occurrence that took place a few days ago, on board of the ship Feniscowles, as she was proceeding down the river, which is something similar to what we stated yesterday in the case of the Lord Melville. The former vessel, having been weakly manned, had completed her complement of seamen through the intervention of a crimp. Four of the men, procured by this character, refused to do their duty about the time that the ship had reached Diamond Harbour, alledging in justification, that she was not sufficiently manned, and when the officers endeavoured, by alternate persuasion and threats, to reduce them to order, they set upon the second officer, and maltreated him very severely. This outrage led to their being seized and sent up prisoners to Calcutta, where it was at first intended to bring them to justice, but considerations arising from the detention that the ship would undergo and the expences of prosecuting, induced the agents of the vessel to forego the measure and allow them to go at large. Might it not be worthy the attention of the mercantile body in Calcutta to consider, whether, in such cases, prosecutions instituted and carried on by them collectively would not have the effect of checking the many evils that may spring from such a spirit? Individuals are not to be blamed for declining to carry on proceedings that must entail much expense and inconvenience on themselves, but every such instance of unpunished misconduct has the tendency to increase the embarrassments that effect the general interests of commerce.

We regret to find that the *cholera morbus* continues to shew itself with particular severity on board of the ships in the river. Fresh instances of its attack are daily occuring, and the promptest measures are only successful in averting its fatal consequences.

All accounts from the Indigo Districts continue to represent the prospects of the planters as in the highest degree cheering.

The Forbes, it appears, had met with very severe weather, on the 27th and 28th ultimo, in lat. 8. to 10. N. and long. 90. to 91. East, during which three or four of the upper deck beams were started, the Ship sprung a leak, and it was found necessary to throw a part of the cargo overboard.

The Ship Aberdeen, Hodges, was to have dropped down from Diamond Harbour two or three days ago, on her way to sea, in prosecution of her voyage homewards. but her crew refused weigh the anchor, assigning as a reason for their conduct, that the ship was leaky, and they could not think of quitting the port in her while in that state. It appears that she makes about an inch and a half of water per hour, and because they would have the trouble of pumping occasionally, or in consequence of some other grudge, these people avail themselves of a pretext, which might weigh with those unacquainted with nautical affairs, to refuse performing their duty. The commander arrived in town yesterday, but we know not what steps have been yet taken in the business. We are ashamed, however, of having to notice, almost daily, the misconduct of European seamen in one shape or other at this port. While it throws disgrace upon themselves, and shews that the free traders to India have their full share of the worthless characters who have been turned adrift from the navy, it also tends to prove that these people find encouragement here, to indulge in improper conduct, to the detriment of the trade in which they are employed. Whether this encouragement is to be found in their expectations of being able to misbehave with impunity, from being made acquainted with past transactions, or at the instigation of worthless characters, that frequent their common haunts in the bazar, or whether it is to be traced to both these sources, we are incompetent to decide. The cause, however, ought to be ascertained and proper steps taken for remedying the evil, before it extends itself farther, and renders more serious measures necessary for its repression.

STATEMENT.

Of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st June, 1819.

	Number of Vessels.	*Tons.*
Free Traders,	11	6472
Country Ships for Great Britain,	1	506
Ditto ditto employed in Country Trade,	27	9164
Ditto for Sale or wanting Freight,	44	18757
American Vessels,	10	3015
French ditto,	3	1703
Portuguese Vessels,	1	350
Danish ditto,	2	1903
Dutch ditto,	1	209
Siamese ditto,	1	350
	105	42,427
Ships and Vessels in the River, on the 1st June, 1818,	148	57,360
Decrease on the 1st June, 1819,	43	14,934
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st June, 1818,	24	10,961

American Extracts.

The Report of a Military Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of General Jackson and the Seminole War, had been submitted to the House of Representatives. The following amendments to the Resolutions of the Report had been moved by one of the members.

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house; prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

"Resolved,—That this House disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Mark's and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

"Resolved,—That the same Committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps there of, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of defeated enemys of the United States taking refuge within such foreign territory."

After some little discussion upon the above propositions, the debate was adjourned."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the sitting of the following day, (January 19,) Mr. Trimble moved the following strong resolution, respecting the Bank of the United States:—

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the Attorney-General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a *scire facias* to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act 'to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause whereof the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; & that it be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expenses of which Congress will hereafter provide."

Mr. Trimble supported his resolution in a long speech, and the question whether it should be taken into consideration was rejected by a majority of only 18.

The debate upon General Jackson was than resumed, in Committee, and again adjourned upon the motion of Mr. of Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views upon the subject.

The following are further extracts:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JAN. 26.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trimble stated to the House, that his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a *scire facian* against the Bank had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Cliborne then said, as notice had been given of one motion respecting the Bank, he now gave notice, that when the house should enter on the consideration of the Report of the Bank Committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the Bank *in toto*.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitken in the chair, on the report of the committee of military affairs on the Saminole war, with the amendments, disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of the resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour, when having given way for a motion for that purpose, the committee, rose, and the house adjourned.

(From the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday.)

The bill for the better organization of the Court of the United States, and for the appointment of the Circuit Judges, finally passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 14.

Anticipated debate began yesterday on the subject of the conduct of the Seminole war; it will consume several days. The galleries, crowded almost to suffocation, gave evidence of the interest which the subject has excited.

William Jones, Esq. has resigned of office of President of the Bank of the United States, and the Hon. Mr. Cheves is spoken of as his successor. The *Aurora*. after noticing this fact, adds the old saying, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

English Extracts.

THE TIMES, FEBRUARY 22.

We are happy to observe, that the French papers of the 18th instant, which arrived since our last publication, do not confirm, nor in any manner countenance, the rumours which had been circulated on the subject of his Majesty's health. It is true that the King has been indisposed, but was on Wednesday so much recovered, as to transact public business with his Ministers, to receive a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, and to audience to several of the dignitaries and great officers of the kingdom. The debates on the new arrangement of the financial years were concluded in Wednesday's sitting; when the Ministerial *projet* passed into a law by a majority of only 32: the ayes were 132, the noes 100. The taxes are thus granted to the executive Government down to the 1st of July, 1820, a period of nearly 18 months; so that one great cause of anxiety to Ministers, and a powerful engine of control over their measures, is impaired, or suspended in its operation.

A Berlin article, quoted in the French journals, states, that the reduction of the Prussian army has been postponed *since die*. The

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

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Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

" But *there*—when I had garner'd up my *heart*,
" To be discarded *thence*" ! !

OTHELLO.

Sweet Lady ! *farewell* ! tis the last time, this theme
Shall be told to a bosom that thinks for me never
Thy love like the snow-flake that falls on the stream
Shone bright for a moment—then melted *for ever* !

There's a grief beyond all that the Poets have sung
When two that have pledged their love-vows to each other
Are *parted* and forced as they journey along
To smile on the world and their *feelings* to smother.

Mine by presence arous'd—for I wept and was borne
On pleasures gay bubble—for one hour of gladness
But oh ! when I witness'd thy coldness and scorn,
The Joy-bubble *burst*—I was goaded to madness ! !

Then you was, and you blush'd at my folly and weakness,
You saw the warm tear of despair in my eye—
You reproach'd me—yet still with such heavenly meekness,
That the magical beads of soft Pity were nigh.

Gushing down—gushing down from their bright azure bed,
(Like dew-drops from blue waterlilies they trickle)
To mingle in sorrow with those I had shed,
Fresh sprung from a heart neither faithless nor fickle

And proud is my heart of its faithfulness—heaving,
Unscathed by the sun-beam, unchilled by the storm,
Tho' dead be my spirits—mid torture and grieving,
Some light flitting moments that spirit can warm.

For oft when calm night cools my fever-blush'd cheek
And the dews on the leaves of the wild flowers glisten,
Oh God ! how I love the dark forest to seek
To plunge in its *shades*—to its *moanings* to listen !

Then to gaze, on the moon-beam asleep on the lake
Whose cold bosom heaves as if trembling to lose her ;
Or the fire-fly wooing his Love in the brake,
And suedling *Mock-Day* on the leaf where he woos her ! !

Or to follow the flickering flight of the Bat,
Or to hear the shrill chirp of the cricket beneath her,
Or to watch for the Stars—Oh ! there's *Heaven* in that !
As one after one they come peeping thro' ether ! !

Or to—stay !—let me throw away fancy's witch-wand,
For I've vow'd that my murmurs, my groans should be stifled ;
Farewell ! but Oh ! God ! how devoted how fond
Is the heart you despised—with whose feelings you *trifled*

Then for ever farewell!—tis the last time this theme
Shall be told to a bosom that throbs for me never ;
Thy Love, like the snow-flake that falls on the stream
For a moment shone *bright*—and then melted *for ever* ! !

M. E.

A DANDY.

I do remember me, in Hertford streets
Walking at noon, I met an exquisite,
A thing, whose neck'th Oriental * tie,
Where not a crease was seen, so stiff withal
The powers of starch had rendered it, tho' made
Of finest muslin, that to my wondering gaze
(Unlike the ease of Nature's masterpiece),
It seem's as 'twere a mere automaton ;
And then it's shape, so all unlike a man,
So tightly laced, that 'twas self-evident
He walk'd in pain, if walking 't could be call'd'
Since from the earth to raise his languid foot
It seem'd a labour too Herculean ;
But still, thus mincingly, he reached the Bell—
There stopped. I, being anxious to o'erhear
The sounds this creature, nick-nam'd man, would utter,
Entered the room apologizing to *it* :
No answer I receiv'd, save a low murmur,
For too fatiguing 'twas to articulate,
Finding it useless farther to intrude,
I asked the waiter who or where he was ?
" One of our College† Dandies," he replied,
No longer wondering, straight I left the inn.

* Oriental tie. *Vide* Neckclothitania.
† East India College.

(Continued from the third Page.)

infantry (says the paragraph) will not be in the least diminished. What becomes of the Constitution does not say.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that the Ministry have resolved to keep no further measures with the Ultra Royalists ; and that the majority, small as it was, which enabled Government to pass the law on the financial year, was the consequence of a declaration to the above effect, announced by the Keeper of the Seals, in his speech ; the left side, or party of *Liberaux*, immediately uniting themselves to Ministers. M. Laine was reckoned amongst the minority on that question.

THE TIMES.—FEBRUARY 18, 1819.

We learn from the *French* papers, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the health of the Kings of NAPLES.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a petition was presented on Saturday last from some of the inhabitants of the town of Auxerre, complaining that the service of the National Guard in that town was performed by about fifty persons, and requesting that it might be extended to all who were *liable* to serve. The Committee of Petitions proposed that the matter should be refered to the Minister of the Interior. An interesting circumstance arising out of this proposition was, that it called forth a speech from M. de La Fayette, who was listened to with profound attention. He said, that all France was waiting with anxiety a definitive organization of the National Guard, framed on general principles and strict laws, and not longer governed by a system of arbitrary ordinances and special regulations ; that a *projet de loi* upon the subject had been looked for ere now ; but that, at all events, a petition of such an important nature ought not to be turned over merely to the Minister of the Interior, but to a Committee of Inquiry also. This hint was immediately adopted by the Chamber. The course of speeches was resumed on the project for changing the financial year, when, at the usual dining hour, a new adjournment took place untill last Monday. The question, it was imagined, would then, or within a day or two, be put to the vote.

The King of Bavaria has given a free constitution to his subjects ; and on the 3d instant opened the States General at Munich, by a dignified eloquent speech from the throne.

The Westminister election somewhat languishes : but yesterday's poll placed Lamb within seven of Hobhouse. With respect to Hunt and Sir Francis, it may be truly said, that.

"The Ass has bray'd the lion from the field;" the gallant Baronet not choosing yesterday to face his vulgar antagonist. We are not altogether sorry for the present condition of Sir Francis Burdett, if he may be hereafter rendered wiser by it. The rabble, as they are generally called, is now strongly turned against him ; and he ought now, therefore, to see and justly appreciate the value of that support, by dint of which he was once able to disturb the peace of the metropolis. He will recollect the time when this very class of people that now with difficulty suffer him to be heard, would not allow sober, respectable persons to pass his house without taking off their hats ; and he was weak enough to be pleased with such distinction. He counted, also, the leaders and inflamers of the rabble. What made Sir Francis lend Cobbett money ? Not the respectability of the borrower ; for Sir Francis knew him to be then, just as much as he does now, when the same Cobbett avows his intention of defrauding Sir Francis of the money advanced to relieve his distress. What made Sir Francis praise old Cartwright not long ago, for the vivacity of his intellect, and the powers of his mind ? Sir Francis knew then, as well as now, that the object of his flaterly was stupid and crazy. But Sir Francis hoped to govern the mob by means of such leaders. Since it became apparent that he had failed in his views, and that this mob and its chiefs were disposed to desert the Baronet, another, a forlorn hope, was tried. There lives somewhere a man named Jerry Bentham, who writes such a language as neither Jew, Turk, Christian nor Heathen, understands ; and he was set up as a defender of the pure British Constitution, in the place of Major Cartwright. The success of that project is proved by the result. And let Sir Francis ask himself now, what is the real consequence of those men whom he has thus courted ? They endeavoured to bring Hunt, one of their host, against Sir Samuel Romilly ; and they counted for him exactly eighty-four votes, against Sir Samuel's 5,000 or 6,000 ; and now again they start Major Cartwright ; and at the end o three days' poll he musters 29 votes ! It is clear, therefore, that such men may roar, and clamour, and bully, as much as they please ; but they have no real influence in the city of Westminister, nor have any business to appear there as public men, except that which their effrontery gives them. No ; no ; if persons of that stamp return a Member to Parliament for any place, it must indeed be upon the system of election "by ballot"—that is, such a ballot as consists in throwing stones at the head of the opposing candidates.

But Hunt, it seems, charges, that it was Sir Francis's mob that was at the point of assassinating Captain Maxwell at the last election : no doubt it was. It was that mob which some time before, with Burdett's colours in their hats, would have assassinated any one that attempted to pass his house without uncovering his head : it was that mob which is now for a while turning to a more appropriate leader in Hunt. But there is no fresh mob sprung up, like Jason's armies, from the dragon's teeth. The time does not admit of any change of persons : the actors are the same ; and what even in Westminster is their real constitutional weight. Look at the state of the poll both at the late and the present election.

FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

The death of CHARLES IV. of Spain did not take place at Rome, as generally asserted, but at Naples, where his Majesty was attacked by gout in the stomach, which carried him off after a seven days' illness, on the 19th ultimo.

We are happy to have the authority of private letters from Naples, alluded to in the French journals, for contradicting the report of M. Belzoni's death—an event so long believed, and so deeply deplored by all the admirers of Egyptian art, the students of ancient history, and the friends of hardy and useful enterprise.

This distinguished traveller has written to Lord Belmore, resident at Naples for some time past, to acquaint his Lord hip that he was busy at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, on the 27th of October, where he pursued his interesting researches with equal activity and success. The British world will soon, we earnestly hope, be made acquainted with the extent of its farther obligations to a gentleman who has already contributed more than any modern individual to bring to light some intelligence of ages and of nations which have left behind them no other trace of their existence but the unquestionable grandeur of their works—an individual, who, almost destitute of resources, but in his own zeal, diligence, fortitude, and generosity, bestows them all without hesitation or regret, that science may profit by the fruits of them.

Yesterdy the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marquis of Worcester, left town on a visit to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at the Pavilion, at Brighton. His Grace has issued cards of invitation for a grand dinner party on Thursday next, at Apsley-house.

The Duke of Hamilton died last Tuesday at Ashton Hall, Lancashire, in his 80th year. The Marquis Douglas, his eldest son, is now Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Zurich has lost another of its most distinguished men of learning in Professor Hollingner, who died on the 5th inst. aged 69.

MR. HUNT.

The celebrated leader of Mobility Hunt, has again made himself conspicuous in the Westminister Election. He also got into a quarrel at the Theatre with some Officers, upon which he forwarded complaints to the Commander-in-Chief. The reply is such an one as all will admire who love and respect the laws of their Country.

The following Letter was received by Mr. Hunt, in a reply to his complaints laid before his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, against cersain Officers of the 7th Hussars.—

" HORSE GUARDS, *Jan.* 27, 1819.

" SIR—I have the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, with its enclosures, regarding the transaction stated to have occurred in the Manchester Theatre ; and as you therein state that the Officers of the 7th Hussars, with others said to be concerned in that proceeding, are to be immediately prosecuted in the Courts of Law, his Royal Highness desires I will acquaint you with his opinion, that it would show a want of deference to those laws, if he were to anticipate their decision by any Military investigation or notice of the offences alleged against the Officers alluded to.

" Under these circumstances, his Royal Highness will leave the laws to take their course ; and he is always ready to concur in the propriety of those under his command being made amenable to the just exercise of them.

I remain, Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. TORRENS,

" *To Henry Hunt, Esq. Manchester*"

" WESTMINSTERIANA.

EXPENSES OF WESTMINSTER CONTESTS

At a moment, when the axiom, propounded on Saturday last upon the hustings by Mr. Hobhouse (a prophet who does not 'die in his speech'), viz. that 'a 54. note is better still than a breakfast'—when this election aphorism appears from Mr. Hobhouse's merry poll for the last two days to have had ample verification—when, upon the other hand, the election tactics of Mr. Fox are so faithfully followed by Mr. George Lamb ; and the Whig management of former Westminster contests is so ably revived by Mr. George Lamb's supporters ; it may be, not without interest, to look back at the expenses of Mr. Fox's contests—those expenses being the truest mirror for reflecting the system upon which the contests were conducted.

A Westminster Election is capable of being *either* the *most expensive*, or the *least so*, of any part of the empire. A Noble Commoner, some weeks since, questioned the writer of these articles—'whether in his opinion 50001. would afford to Westminster a fair trial for redeeming itself from Jacobin usurpation upon the present vacancy ? To that question, the answer was in these words :—'Taking all the circumstances of the present crisis into consideration, *I* do not know how 3,000. could be *honestly* spent. Though the opinion alluded to was given in private, the giver would himself as responsible for its soundness and probity as if delivered in the presence of a million of men. Upon some of the data on which that opinion was founded, the reader shall for himself be enabled to judge—first premising, that there have been *two* contests for Westminster of so *peculiar* a character as not to fall within the pale of *any* election comparisons, namely, those of 1784 and 1788. No such contests ever took place *before*—or *since*—or probably will—*to the end of time*.. Without touching *here*, upon the two conflicts referred to, abundance of illustration upon the subject of expense is furnished by the *other* Westminster contests of Mr. Fox, Those expenses were as follow :

The expenses of the contest of 1780) fell short of 1600l. Lest the omission of a *nought* in the figures should be supposed, the sum shall be stated in words. Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster fell short of *sixteen hundred pounds !* The 15 days' contest of 1790 (while the prodigal habits of 84 and 88 still adhered to some of the Foxites) cost between 4 and 5,000l. including some demand, which *ought not* to have been admitted. For the contest of 1796, a little more was made—very little exceeding *three thousand pounds !!!* and when this contest, also of 15 days, had been far advanced, the late Noble and excellent *Duke of Northumberland* sent a spontaneous aid of *five hundred pounds*. Of this handsome co-operation, only *a part* was wanted for the election ; and the proposed returning to the Duke his overplus was sanctioned by the advice of Mr. Fox. A common friend, however, of *the Duke* and of Mr. Fox flushed *his* belief that *the Duke would be offended* at the return of the residue.

We are now arrived at the contest of 1802. The expense of this contest was *so extraordinary* as to need a detail which the reader, if he loves a curiosity, will possibly excuse.

In June 1802, a few days before the dissolution of Parliament, the Lords Thanet, Lauderdale, & Robert Spencer, went from London to meet poor Gen. Fitz Patrick (who came from his place at Sunning Hill) at a dinner at St. Ann's Hill with Mr. Fox ; nearer to the ear and confidence of whom four persons could not be named than were the four above mentioned. On the return to London, at night, of the three Noble Lords, the determination of Mr. Fox to retire from public life (an intention which had been rumoured for a considerable time before) was announced at Brooks's ; and on the next day Mr. Sheridan began a canvass for the representation of Westminster—the Dissolution of Parliament being presently expected. A person, upon whose authority all these facts are stated meeting Mr. Sheridan the next day, upon his canvass, at one of the Banking houses in Pall-mall, advised him to desist ; and after a little wrangling Sheridan did so. The person alluded to repaired, straightways, to St. Ann's Hill. On the day after his arrival at St. Ann's the present Duke of Bedford, then upon a visit to his father in law, Lord Torrington, in Windsor Forest, rode over to St. Ann's to consult about Mr. Fox's wishes upon the approaching Dissolution of Parliament. His Grace found Mr. Fox and 'the person alluded to' in full argument respecting the retreat from public life. To the object of the Duke's visit, Mr. Fox replied—that 'so far, at all events, he agreed with (—naming 'the person') —' it must be *Westminster or no place.*' *The Duke* departed, leaving Mr. Fox and 'the person' exactly as he found them, in Mr. Fox's bookroom.

That most reasoning intellect which perhaps God ever gave to man was the most susceptible to reason.

'*Reasoning with all and never in the wrong*,' was part of a poetical character of Mr. Fox drawn by one who knew him well. Before 'the person' left, St. Ann's Hill, he *entirely* [illegible] Mr. Fox from his intended dereliction of public life ; and it was a condition of the victory that 'the person alluded to' should undertake for Westminster—of which place Mr. Fox imagined 'this person' knew something.

The first measure of 'this person,' on his return to London was, the writing of half a column in the *Morning Chronicle* ; and of that half-column in the *Morning Chronicle* the result was, the instantaneous setting off, upon a country canvass, of the late Sir Thomas T. Jones who had been cultivating Westminster for several months. Colonel Elliot—'never once *thongh of such a thing* as disturbing the re[illegible]tion of M.. Fox'—a resolution which should not be forgotten by Mr. Fox's friends, in the event of that respectable Gentleman's ever again standing for this city.

Having thus cleared away the only apprehended resistance to an unanimous choice of Mr. Fox, 'the person's' next movement was, a provision of *that* which '*makes the mayor to go*' ; *money* for the unavoidable expenses.—Instead of the customary party purse, the small sum of 200l from each of four personal friends of Mr. Fox appeared to 'the person in question' sufficient for an election which he calculated would be over in *one hour*. Some of the four friends, upon whom former Westminster elections had pressed heavily, indulged themselves with a smile at the notion of an election fund of 800l. for *this city*. The money, however, was immediately paid into Coutts's bank to the credit of 'this person,' for the Westminster Election.

Perhaps the four friends ought to be named. They were *Peers* ; and would it not be worthy of the crystal pure election practice of Sir Francis Burdett, to charge, as a breach of privilege, the enormous contribution of no less than 200l. a piece, for corrupting the independence of Westminster into the shameful choice of such a slave and driveller as Charles Fox ? The four delinquents were the late Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland ; the living Duke of Bedford and Earl of Fitzwilliam.

Though Sir T. T. Jones, Colonel Elliot, and all *such*, were not rejoiced, notwithstanding any difference in politics, that Mr. Fox took to public life again, for *them* even to *think* of disturbing his re-election, the re-election was disturbed. In Westminster the opener of a poll, whoever and whatever he may be, renders a certain routine of expence indispensable,—hustings—constables—committeerooms—messengers—publications—poll clerks—stationery, &c. &c. All these spring as unexpectedly, as so many ghosts, upon the undertaker for the election, and upon his rich fund of 800l. & the delights of Covent Garden were inflicted upon him for no less than *nine days*, instead of singing *Io Pœans* in *one hour*.

Our the heaviest item in that contest, the High Bailiff's bill, 'the person alluded to' was debarred by custom from all control. Usage sanctioned the charges, and he gave a check for the whole amount—between 4 and 500l. Another heavy item was Fox's advertisement, nearly the longest he ever wrote, the history of which would be interesting ; but not to the present point. What 'the person' *did* towards success may be gathered from what he did *not*. He did *not* inundate the town with publications productive of no other effect than expense and injury to their own cause if *read*. Every printed document, except Mr. Fox's advertisements was either written by himself or passed through his hands. No debt was incurred but by his special order ; and no demand survived the close of the accounts. Where economy was possible it was practised. One set of poll clerks answered for Mr. Fox and Lord Gardner ; but they had nothing else, in common No useful services were stinted. Nothing was wasted or wanted. Not a shilling was expended upon any concern of the election by any human being except by the person alluded to. And now for the aggregate expense.

It is the opinion of the writer of these letters that grand source of human malefaction is *lying*—that *lying* is the primary cause of all the crimes and miseries of mankind—that a lie in print is as bad as a lie in manuscript—in verse as bad as in prose—in private conversation as in a Court of Justice—that the *state* of a lie would be its *swearer*, if needful. With these sentiments upon the baseness of a falsehood, the guilt would be past the hope of mercy, if the writer were here, to say the thing *that was not*. After this emphatic preface he now declares that (with the said exception of the High Bailiff's bill) *all* the expenses of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 7th July 1819.

Continued from the last Page.

that nine days' contest of 1806 were not quite the hundred guineas—three hundred guineas! ! ! !

The four noble subscribers (*for the first time of their names being on the score of a Westminster contest,*) received a dividend out of their joint contribution of *Eight hundred pounds*, in four drafts upon Coutts's Bank, drawn by the person alluded to—which four drafts were acknowledged by the four Noble Peers, accompanied by such expressions as may occur to the reader—those of the individual out of the four,—who compared with the other three, was almost a stranger to the person alluded to, being in the following words—the Duke's letter, in his own hand, save (as the compositors say) in printing the passage. The letter is addressed in the Gentleman who applied to his Grace for the 200l.—that Gentleman being at present one of the members of the Judicial Bench in a sister country; as he will ever be of human nature, in its greatest excellence.

Bath, Nov. 19, 1802.

Sir—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 18th, with the draft on Mr. Coutts for L. 1. 10—the evening before I left Spa for this place.

I confess I am a good deal surprised, at the small expence, at which a poll of nine days was carried on in Westminster. It certainly proves the ability of Mr. in the department which he undertook; and is some proof likewise that Mr. Fox's Popularity in Westminster, has not diminished.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

If any scepticism, after this chapter and verse detail, should remain upon any reader, (no, not of the four Noble subscribers, are still in health and happiness, as they are sure always to be in virtue and honour,) it may be added, too, that in the three hundred guineas is included a Crown and Anchor bill, for a public breakfast given, after the termination of the Westminster contest in the joint names of Mr. Fox and Lord William Russell, upon the 19th day of the Middlesex poll in 1802, to such expelled freeholders as would oblige the subscribers by supporting Mr. Byng and Sir Francis Burdett (the interest of Sir Francis having, a couple of days before, been earnestly pressed by Mr. Fox upon the person to whom alluded to) —from which public breakfast our county unpolled freeholders were despatched in Sir Francis Burdett's Carriages to Brentford; at a time when the ransacked Treasury was the least capable of yielding such a number of guineas for which, in the desperate crisis of the poll (which ended the next day, by Mr. Clifford's mittens,' and ending in paroxysm) the Jacobin followers of Sir Francis Burdett would, when their victory was achieved, have crowned the Paid person in the Thames, if not hung him at the Lamp post next to the jealous, selfish, bundles, graceless nature of the Jacobin heart. Be it observed that this sentence refers to the *followers*, and not Sir Francis himself—the Inspire of his politics, may be, at all times a Gentleman.—*Courier*, Feb. 18, 1819.

FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

Mr. Tierney gave notice last night, that he should divide the House upon the proposed grant to the Duke of York of 10,000l. a year, on his undertaking the custody of the King's person or father, upon this question whether, if the sum of 10,000l. a year is to be assigned to His Royal Highness, it ought not to be taken out of the Privy Purse?

FEBRUARY 19, 1819.

The Earl of Lauderdale is considered by his medical attendants to be out of danger. The bulletin of yesterday morning says, "His Lordship is almost entirely recovered from the attacks and faintings of yesterday, which seem to have proceeded from a disordered stomach."

The Countess of Thanet was seized on Monday morning with an apoplectic fit, since which time she has not been enabled to articulate a single word.

Catholic Emancipation.—There has been a counter-meeting among the Protestants of Dublin, at which a petition against the Catholic claims was agreed to. Mr. Peel is to present it to the Commons, and the Duke of Wellington to the Lords.

It is said that the Catholic Question is to be brought forward in Parliament before the end of this month; and we are told that four Cabinet Ministers will support it in each House. In the Lords, the Lords Bathurst, Melville, Harrowby, and Mulgrave. In the Commons, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Mr. W. Pole, and Mr. Robinson. We must believe the account to be incorrect so far as relates to Lord Bathurst. We think the following Cabinet Ministers will be against it—the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Eldon, Lord Sidmouth, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Bragge Bathurst: eight against, and seven for it.—*Courier.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 1.

The House met at ten o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in Appeals.

The Oaths were administered to the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Viscount Hereford, and Lord Lyndoch.

On the Motion of of the Earl of Lauderdale, an Account was ordered of the Expence of Prosecutions, since 1798, for counterfeiting the Coin, and the Number of Prosecutions.

BANK OF ENGLAND—CURRENCY.

The Marquess of Lansdown wished to know from the Noble Earl opposite the nature of the motion which he had given notice of his intention to make to-morrow?

The Earl of Liverpool said, he intended to move for a Secret Committee to inquire into the State of the Bank of England, with a view to the question of the resumption of Cash Payments at the period prescribed by law, and with regard to other matters connected with the subject. His object in the general words at the end of motion was, to let in the consideration of all the questions connected with the subject.

DUTCH COLONIES.—JAVA.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, he rose pursuant to notice, to move for the Instructions sent to the Governors of Java, and other Colonies in the East Indies, ceded or restored to the King of the Netherlands, with regard to their surrender to the Dutch Authorities; and also of a Copy of the Protest of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. It was not now his intention to enter into consideration of the policy of surrendering those Colonies to the King of the Netherlands, because whatever opinions might have been entertained upon that point, or however the Colonies in question might have been of essential advantage to this country, with a view of out commercial prosperity, he must now take the treaty by which they were surrendered to have been approved of by Parliament, and he should therefore not at the present moment enter into the consideration of it. There were, however, other consideration connected with this subject which he thought imperiously called for the attention of their Lordships, insomuch as if engagements had been entered into by us which in consequence of the unconditional surrender to the Dutch had become violated, it was surely a question materially involving the honour of the country. He was afraid it would be found that on our part, whilst in possession of these Colonies, engagements had been entered into, by virtue of which, advantages had been received by us, but the protection we were to afford in return, had in consequence of the unconditional surrender of those Colonies been put an end to, and thus the engagements on our part were completely violated. He did not mean to go into a detail of circumstances for the purpose of shewing the different instances in which this species of conduct had occurred, but he should confine himself in the case of the Island of Java. It would be recollected by their Lordships, that in 1811 the late Earl of Minto, then Governor-General of India, sent an expedition against Java, which was completely successful. That the Governor-General in that instance deserved the greatest credit, for the planning of the expedition had been acknowledged by Parliament, and so important an acquisition was the Island of Java deemed, that the conquest of it was particularly alluded to in the Speech of the Prince Regent in 1812, and the most pleasing anticipations were indulged in of the advantages to the commerce of the country, which would be derived from the new acquisition, anticipations, which there was every reason to believe would have been realised, Lord Minto had with great judgement selected Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles to administer the Government of Java, who soon afterwards discovered, what the Dutch had taken great pains to prevent from becoming known, that there was a very considerable population in the interior of Java, amounting to 5 or 6,000,090, under their own Princes, some of whom, it was true, were nominally subject to the Dutch Government; but others were completely independant, and as legitimate Sovereigns as any in Europe.—With one of these, the Sultan of Palembang, Sir Thomas Raffles had thought it expedient to enter into a Treaty, in order to obtain for the British Government the Island of Banca (a settlement essentially advantageous to the commerce of this country, particularly from its communication with China); in return for which, he agreed to guarantee the authority of the Sultan of Palembang. By the Treaty of Paris, all the Colonies which were in the possession of the Dutch in 1803, were surrendered to the King of the Netherlands unconditionally. But the Island of Banca never having been in the possession of the Dutch, a special Article was framed, by which that Island was ceded to the King of the Netherlands in full Sovereignty, still, however, without any condition; and thus the Island, which had been acquired by us, under the condition of guaranteeing the Authority of the Sultan of Palembang, was not only ceded to the Dutch, without any stipulation to sustain that guarantee; but that stipulation was without scruple violated by the Dutch Authorities, whilst we, as the price of Banca, entered into possession of Cochin, and left the Sultan of Palembang completely unprotected, after solemnly undertaking to guarantee his authority. Sir Thomas Raffles protested against the act of the taking possession of Banca under these circumstances, but without avail; the dutch Authorities insisting upon the execution of the Treaty, according to the letter of its terms. A Protest was subsequently made by Sir Thomas Raffles (who naturally felt anxious as a man respecting engagements which he had personally entered into, and, as a British Governor, for the honour of his country), against the steps taken by the Dutch in Palembang, in violation of the Authority of the Sultan; and it was this Protest which he wished to have produced. He was desirous of calling the attention of their Lordships to these circumstances, which, in his opinion, materially involved the honour of the country. Sovereign in that quarter, to which this question referred, might have no knowledge of those rules of diplomacy which operated in European States, but they relied in their treaties with us upon the honour and character of this country, and surely it was most essential to our interests that that honour and character, when pledged to the performance of a treaty, should not be subjected to the degradation of the violation on our part of any treaty deliberately entered into and concluded. He trusted, therefore, there would be no objection to lay the papers he was about to move for before the House. His Lordship concluded by moving for the documents mentioned in the beginning of his speech.

The Earl Bathurst said, he was not exactly aware of the nature of the papers which the Noble Marquess wished to move for; if it was the instructions sent out for the surrender of the colonies to the authorities of the King of the Netherlands, to that he had no objection; it was merely a general instruction, a transcript of that sent to the Governor General, directing the unconditional surrender of the colonies, conformable to treaty; if it was the instructions sent by the secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, all that they sent was two warrants, one for the surrender of the colonies held by the Dutch in 1808, and the other for the cession of Banca, in conformity with the Treaty and without any condition. Whether any condition ought to have been inserted in the Treaty, was another question; but undoubtedly under the Treaty there could be no objection made to the surrender and cession as there directed. If, however, the Noble Marquess meant the Correspondence which had taken place between the British and Dutch Authorities, or between the Colonies and the Governor General, or with the East India Company, or with the Government at home, he must object to the production of that Correspondence, because several points had arisen in the course of the surrender of the Colonies, upon which discussions had taken place, some of them had been amicably arranged, but others still remained under discussion, between this Government and the Government of the Netherlands, and it would therefore be improper to communicate the Correspondence, as all the remaining points might probably be also amicably arranged. With regard to the Treaty with the Sultan of Palembang, there was not any authority given to hold out to any party, that we were to remain in possession of Java at a peace, and therefore any guarantee given must be subject to contingency. If the island Banca had been clogged in its cession with any condition, it could not have been ceded in full Sovereignty to the Dutch, and in that event we could not have been put in possession of Cochin, which was the equivalent given to us by Treaty by the Netherland Government for the cession of Banca. There was also another consideration, that it was not desirable to extend our relations with the Native Powers in that quarter. With regard to the Protest of Sir Thomas Raffles, he had some doubts as to whether it could be laid before the House as an official document. Sir Thomas Raffles was recalled from Java in consequence of charges against him, but upon an investigation of which at home he was most honourably acquitted. He was then appointed Commercial Resident at Bencoolen, but a few days before his departure he represented to the Government, that if he only went out as a Commercial Resident, after being in the situation of Lieutenant Governor, it would be considered in the Indian Seas as a degradation, and not, as was the fact, that he had been honourably acquited of the charges against him. The view of the subject was acceded to by the Government, and Sir Thomas Raffles was in consequence appointed Lieutenant-Governor at Fort Marlborough, but with the express stipulation, that he should have no political authority, and should only communicate with the Governor General on commercial subjects, sending duplicates of his communications direct to the Government at house. Under these circcmstances, therefore, Sir Thomas Raffles had no authority to protest against the acts of the Dutch in Palembang, and it was this difficulty that raised a doubt in his mind as to the Protest being of that official character that could authorize its being laid before the House. With regard to Palembang, the only question was this—The Dutch had establishments there in 1803, which they subsequently lost, but which were not taken from them by us, and the doubt was, whether they were now entitled againt to establish themselves under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. This was one of the questions

which was now under discussion. With respect to Banca, it should be recollected that it was regularly captured by an expedition sent out by Sir Thomas Raffles when Lieutenant Governor, and that the Dutch had a large establishment there which they possessed in 1805. If there, fore any stipulations with the Sultan of Palembang were to have prevented us from ceding the island of Banca, the Dutch would, under the treaty, have resumed their establishment there, whilst we, not being able to cede the island in full sovereignty, would have been unable to obtain possession of Cochin, which was the consideration for the cession of Banca.

Lord Holland observed, that the observations of the Noble Earl (Bathurst) were any thing but an answer to his Noble Relation (the Marquess of Lansdown). The Noble Earl had talked of the instructions being to make an unconditional surrender of the colonies mentioned, because it was so provided by the treaty; but the question was, why it was so stipulated by the treaty? It would have been much better to have acknowledged what was probably more consistent with the fact, than any thing else, that at the time the treaty was negociated, our negociators were utterly ignorant of the situation of Java or Banca, or of the stipulations affecting them, that had been entered into. To have pleaded this ignorance or carelessness, might have served as some excuse for the omission in the treaty, but to set up such a doctrine as that maintained by the Noble Earl, made the affair of a much deeper dye. Did the Noble Earl really mean to maintain, that a Treaty, solemnly entered into with an independent Sovereign, was to be set aside upon the mere pretext of our own convenience, or the mere allegation, that there was no authority to hold out to the Native Powers in Java, that the Island was to remain in our possession at the peace. It was a question of no light importance, involving, as it did, the honour and character of the country; and when the Noble Earl intimated doubts as to the description of Papers moved for by his Noble Friend, he would ask, how his Noble Friend was to know that there might not be a Secret Article in the Treaty, that related to the engagements entered into with the Sultan of Palembang; or how was he to conclude that no provision whatever had been made for the fulfilment of the stipulations then entered into by the British Governor, Sir T. Raffles? This was a transaction which called loudly for inquiry. If there was any thing informal in the Motion, the Noble Earl, instead of taking advantage of that informality ought to furnish the House with information to set them in the right way to overcome that objection, and arrive at the facts, which it was right that they should be put in possession of. If declining such a course he determined to rest on the arguments he had advanced that night, they could only operate to cover his own Government with shame. It appeared that we had entered into stipulations with the independent Sovereigns of those countries which we had not fulfilled. The Noble Earl had said, that negociations were now in progress with the Dutch Government upon these subjects. He was glad to hear that it was so, and hoped the result would be such as to preserve the honour of this country unimpaired; but whatever the result might be, he could not help regretting that matters of such importance, upon which our faith was solemnly pledged, should be left merely to an amicable arrangement with the Dutch Government. The worst consequences were to be apprehended from a course of this kind. It might be felt hereafter, that the best way of crushing the power of Great Britain, was to destroy that character for good faith for which she has been hitherto distinguished. It might suggest itself to those who were anxious to destroy our influence, and to make the people of the Continent look less to the English Government than to the Dutch, was to impress upon their minds that all engagements with us were merely to be considered as of a temporary nature. Unless the Noble Earl would consent to such an alteration of the motion as was necessary to put them in possession of the information required, he felt that it would be his duty to agree to the motion as it now stood.

Earl Bathurst, in explanation, said, that what he had stated appeared to be misunderstood by the Noble Lord. He had said that the question was, whether the cession of Banca to the Sultan of Palembang was or was not a complete transaction. If it was so, they were bound to act as the Noble Lord would have them; but if they had only stipulated to acknowledge him Sultan of Palembang, the case was different. He thought it better that the Protest should be altogether omitted, and if the motion was so framed as to reject that, he should have no objection to agree to the production of the Treaty between the British Government and the Sultan of Palembang, with respect to the cession of Banca.

Lord Holland remained of opinion that his objections were still applicable, for the Sultan of Palembang gave us the sovereignty of Banca for an acknowledgment of sovereignty in return, which we were bound to procure for him from the Dutch when we ceded that island into their possession.

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was not his intention to protract the discussion to any length, particularly after the explanation that had been given by his Noble Friend. He should not enter into the general points until the papers were laid before the House; but he would remind them that his Noble Friend had stated, that discussions were now going on between this country and the Netherlands. He would maintain it as a general doctrine, that whatever arrangement might be made during war was of a temporary nature, and that the sovereignty remained with the Power which had conquered the place, until it was ceded by actual Treaty.

The Marquess of Lansdown professed himself disposed to acquiesce in the omission of that part of his motion which related to the Protest of Sir Thomas Raffles; not that he thought the fact of his having exceeded his instructions could furnish any reason for keeping that document from the knowledge of the House. The document might be important, though not from the source in which it originated, from the consequences to which it led, and from the circumstance of its being sent by an official person. The ground upon which he acceded to the alteration was, that negociations were still going on which might render it improper, at the present moment, to interfere with the subject. The other part of the motion would go to discover how far his notion of these Treaties was correct or not. The Noble Lord had said, that the Dutch had a Civil Establishment at Banca at the time, but it did not give them a title to the sovereignty. Besides, the island of Banca was not given for nothing; it was given for a valuable consideration, and yet the Noble Lord said it was only to be regarded as of a temporary nature. This appeared to him to be an additional proof of the great difference between the interpretation of Treaties made in those distant parts and those which took place in Europe. Was not the Treaty with the Sultan of Palembang an absolute Treaty? Was it not with a view to secure a permanant advantage to himself that he gave us what was a valuable advantage to us, and what had enabled us to acquire a permanent advantage in the possession of Cochin. But whatever force might be attributed to the arguments with respect to Banca, they had not the least application to the surrender of Java. His Lordship concluded with proposing his altered motion, for a Copy of the Treaty between the British Government and the Sultan of Palambang, relative to the cession of Banca; and also for Copies of the Warrants made by the Court of Directors for the surrender of Java.

The motion thus amended was agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

Lord Archibald-Hamilton postponed his Motion for the Production of Papers respecting the Burgh of Aberdeen, from to-morrow (this day,) week, to to-morrow fortnight, at the request of the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that a Bill for the Care of his Majesty's person had been passed by their Lordships.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Hutchinson, from the Bank of England, produced various accounts respecting the weekly amount of Bank of England Notes, and Bank Post Bills in circulation.

Mr. Grenfell observed, as the contents of these papers were extremely important with respect to the discussion which was to come on to-morrow, he thought it might be desirable that they should not be printed for a day or two, because if they should be sent to the printers to-night they could not be recived again till after to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed as to the propriety of postponing the printing till after to-morrow.

NEW PRISON IN WHITECROSS-STREET.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 52d and 55th of the King, authorising the Building a New Prison in White cross-street, &c.

Mr. Waithman said, as there were some Members of the county of Surry who might wish some notice of this measure, he should therefore move that the Petition lie on the Table.

Mr. Holme Sumner said this was a Petition precisely similar to one which was presented last year. He had then said, before the City of London could claim the funds of others for their own purposes, they ought first to shew that their own funds were insufficient. He had then moved for certain accounts in order to ascertain this. No answer was returned to the order for these accounts for more than three months, and at last, instead of complying with the order, the City of London presented a Petition to the House to reconsider the matter—in short, rather than shew the accounts, the City of London withdrew their Bill. He now gave notice, that whenever they moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the object in question, he should move for the production of the Accounts of the City.

Mr. Waithman—He had not sat in the House last Session, nor had he taken a part in the debates on the subject elsewhere. He would however say, that the Corporation of London were ready to shew all the Accounts which, in common fairness, they were bound to shew to the House; and they would make it appear that their application in this case was founded on reason and justice. They not only supported their own prisoners, but also those of the County of Middlesex. Now the prisoners of the County of Middlesex were, to those of the City of London, in the proportion of five to one When it became necessary for the City of London to erect a new prison at a great expence, chiefly on account of the prisoners of the County of Middlesex, it was but fair and reasonable that they should derive assistance from the Orphan Fund.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow said, the Accounts ordered to be produced by the City of London ought, in common fairness, to have been produced. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, had said that the new prison was chiefly necessary for the prisoners of the County of Middlesex. If such was the case, it might be a good reason for applying for a local tax on the County of Middlesex; but it could not authorise the imposition of a tax on the river Thames—a tax which fell on the Counties of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Oxford, as well as the County of Middlesex. As a Member of the County of Surrey, he would oppose a tax on one of the first necessaries of life, namely Coals, till the City of London should shew how they had applied their revenues.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

Another Petition was presented from the City of London on the subject of Mock Auctions.

Mr. Waithman stated, that this Petition was of some importance. The subject had been before the House last Session, and also on a former Session—it had undergone discussion in a Committee of the House, and he believed the abuses stated in this Petition were fully established. The Committee had recommended a Bill to be brought in, but there were difficulties in the way of it. Being a Money Bill, it could only be brought in with the consent of his Majesty's Ministers. He thought it would be proper to refer the Petition to a Committee, consisting of the Members of the City of London, of Surry, and others more particularly interested in the matter. In the mean time he moved that the Petition lie on the Table—Ordered.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.

A Petition was presented from the City of London against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Mr. Waithman said the Petition they had just heard, was not less important than any Petition presented during the present Session—not less important than the Petition presented the other day for a revision of the Criminal Laws. It was a Petition from the City of London, praying the House not to renew the Insolvent Debtors' Bill. He had had many oportunities of witnessing the conduct of the Citizens of London, and forming an opinion respecting their character, and this he could safely say, that so far from being deficient in humanity, they would be as ready as the Inhabitants of any part of the Kingdom to agree to any measure for the relief of insolvent and distressed prisoners. With respect to this measure, however good might be the intentions of those by whom it was introduced, he would say that no Act ever passed this House, which made so complete an inroad, on trade, and which opened a door to so much vice. It affected even the Constitution, because it in a great degree suspended the Trial by Jury. Under this Act, one individual had the uncontrouled power of proceeding respecting a greater amount of property than the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges together. Different papers had been presented to the House, shewing the number of persons who had taken the benefit of the Act, and the amount of their debts; but gentlemen who were connected with trade, could hardly be supposed willing to take the trouble to look into these papers. It would astonish many Members to learn that after the Bill had been in operation three years, an account up to March 1815, whereby it appeared that upwards of 6 millions of property had then been decided on, and that all the dividends on that property amounted only to about one farthing per pound. At that time they were told that several regulations would be introduced to remedy the evils, and that they proceeded in a great measure from the carelessness of the creditors, in not looking after the property of their debtors. Another account was presented up to the 1st March 1817. The persons who then had taken the benefit of the Act since the former account, amounted to something more than 9000; and the whole property decided on, amounted to upwards of 8 millions. The money recovered amounted to a portion more than a farthing in the pound. He had made a mistake in stating the dividend on the former property at half a farthing in the pound—it was only one-fourth of a farthing; so that the improvement had produced an increase of from a quarter of a farthing to half a farthing in the pound. The number of persons who had taken the benefit of the Act was nearly fourteen thousand, and the property was nearly fifteen millions. Here then was a tax to an enormous amount was levied—a tax exceeding in amount that of the Property Tax—here was fifteen millions of property, all taken from the pockets of the most honest, industrious, and most moral part of his Majesty's subjects [hear, hear!]. He did not mean this in an invidious sense—but he believed that those who, like the persons he alluded to, had their whole time taken up in providing a decent maintenance for their families, were more likely to answer the description he had given, than those who were touched with want, or those, who from their affluence, were not exposed to the same checks with the leading part of the community.—Complaints against this Bill were made, not only on the part of the Creditors, but also on the part of the Debtors, whom it deprived of the credit which was necessary to them in their dealings.—One effect of this Act was, that the debtors, conscious that no distinction was made between the provident and the improvident, went to the last extremity, before they had recourse to the indulgence of the law, and spent the last farthing [here they—

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made shew of surrendering their property to their creditors. He could appeal to an Honourable Gentleman in the House, who was in the chair as long as a Commissioner of Bankrupts, whether creditors were not in the habit of acting with the greatest leniency to those debtors who had been unfortunate. But of the persons who had taken advantage of this Act, could the majority be said to be unfortunate? Could it be said to be misfortune in the numerous case in which the property was wasted to the last penny, before the debtors applied for their discharge? Were there no limits to be observed? He allowed that many of those who had been discharged under this Act as insolvent debtors had been in the situation of creditors till, by the profligacy of those who had shelt ered themselves under this law they had been themselves in turn obliged to apply for relief. He had seen a paper containing a list of persons who had applied to particular Sheriff's officers with the writs in their hands under which they were to be taken into custody. The debts of which they had just got rid amounted to 100,000l. He should now move that the Petition be laid upon the Table, after which he should move for some Returns on the subject; giving notice, that if it were intended to propose the renewal of the Act, to move for a Committee to inquire into the effects it [hear, hear!].

Mr. Littleton said that he perfectly concurred with the Worthy Alderman as to the effects of the law. The intentions which had actuated those with who originated the law were, he believed, most humane. It was a laudable attempt to endeavour to distinguish between the unfortunate and the fraudulent debtor. But the effect had not corresponded. Millions of property had been disposed of, of which the creditors had not received a farthing; and he was convinced, that for every instance in which justice had been done to a debtor, much more injustice had been done to creditors.

Mr. Brougham agreed with his friend the Worthy Alderman (Mr. Waithman), that the subject was worthy of mature consideration. It was of immense importance to the commercial world and to the administration of justice, and he was unwilling to anticipate the discussion to which, without doubt, it should be submitted; but he could not help thinking it unfair to suffer the statements which had been made to go forth without contesting at least one part of them. The arguments which had been adduced went generally against the whole measure, though the Worthy Alderman had guarded himself against being supposed to disapprove of it altogether; and what he objected to was this; that the Speakers had not reasoned on the comparison of the state of the law before and after the passing of this Act, but on the comparison of the present state of the law, with some ideal standard which never had any existence [hear, hear!], in the contrast with which the present law seemed full of faults. It would have been found perhaps a harder task to argue between the present law, which was at any rate, fair prospective, and well understood, and the unjust, ex-post facto, temporary Insolvent Acts which the Legislature had been from time to time in the habit of passing. The Act, he should observe, had not, as it had been asserted, originated in that House—it had been brought down from the House of Lords, it was Lord Redesdale's Bill with a few and not important alterations. This Act might be liable to many objections, though many of them, he hoped, could be found capable of being removed, but what he protested against was, its being compared with a state of law which had never had existence. As an instance how easily eclamour might be raised on this subject, thought he acquitted the Worthy Alderman of any intention of producing an unfair impression, he should refer to the statement of property disposed of under this Act, which was capable of being perverted to such a purpose. Suppose no Insolvent Act had passed would the creditors have had the whole 15 million [hear, hear!]? Was it not more probable that they would not have had even the 40th part of the farthing per pound, which they said they had actually received [hear, hear!]?

The Petition was laid on the Table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Waithman moved for an Account of the Persons Discharged under the Insolvent Act, up to February, 1819, specifying the Amount of their Debts, and the Sums their Creditors had received.—Ordered.

Mr. Courtenay suggested that an Account of those Remanded, with the grounds on which they were Remanded, would be also useful.

WESTMINSTER HUSTINGS BILL.

The Report of the Westminster Hustings Bill was brought up. On the motion that it be agreed to.

Mr. Hume said, that but for an accident he should have had that day a Petition to present against the Bill, and on that ground he wished the further proceedings on it to be postponed. The Act which the present Bill was intended to renew, was passed in 1811, professedly only for two years, in which time inquiry was to have been made. It had been continued from that time to the present, and no inquiry had ever taken place. It threw the whole expence of the Hustings on the Candidates. The Petition which he should have to present would shew that there were funds to defray the charge; that the High Bailiff bought his Office from the Dean and Chapter, and that if that Body had not sold the Office, but had bestowed it as they should have done, the Officer would have been able to erect the Hustings without charging the Candidates. The charge upon one of the Candidates alone had been 900l. and odd at the last Election. He hoped the House would not compel a Candidate for the Office of a Representative of Westminister to be fined to that amount; but would previously appoint a Committee to inquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. Bennet said, the Bill was only to continue for one year, what had been law hitherto. He was very willing that a Committee should be appointed, to inquire whether the Candidates or the Dean and Chapter (neither of whom he did not know to be legally liable) should be charged with the expences of the Hustings. But he believed it would be agreed on all sides, that the High Bailiff should not be saddled with the expences [hear, hear!]. He therefore should not consent to postpone the Bill, at a time when they were, probaly, on the eve of another election for Westminister; and when an individual was ready, without the slightest hope of success, to raise a disturbance in Westminster, and from a vindictive spirit towards the High Bailiff, to compel him to raise hustings and keep open a fourteen day poll, with the expences of which he should attempt to saddle that officer [hear!].

Mr. Curwen hoped the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennet) would consent to postpone the Bill, to give enquiry whether another place could be found for the election, from which those who had no concern in it might be excluded. If some permanent place were erected, there would be no need of any expence being thrown on the Candidates.

Mr. Bennet said he could not consent to delay the Bill.

Sir M. W. Ridley said he was at a loss to know if the Candidates refused to pay the expence of the hustings, on whom those expences should fall.

Mr. C. Wynn said he could not agree that the expences of the Hustings should fall on the Candidates who came forward to discharge a duty in obedience to the King's Writ as much as the Electors. A fair way to consider the question was to suppose that no Candidate came forward and that no one was elected to represent the city. That city would be liable to be fined for not obeying the King's Writ. Parliamentary service might be cast on a man with or without his consent, and no man should be fined for seeking or accepting it. He therefore should propose inquiry. If the Dean and Chapter had funds (and he was inclined to believe they had much) which could be legally liable to this charge, the expence should be defrayed by them; if not, a rate should be levied on Westminster, and a permanent building should be erected, or Hustings which might be put up when required, and which would not entail any considerable expence on the City.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Wynn, and opposed the doctrine that the place of a Member of Parliament should be considered as a beneficial possession for which a bonus was to be paid.

The Report was agreed to. On the question that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow,

Mr. Denman said, the House, he feared, was in the same situation with himself. He was not acquainted with the contents of the bill. But as to the particular reasons which had been given for passing this Bill, founded on the intentions and dispositions of individuals, they were to his mind arguments for passing rather than for precipitation, least they should seem to depart from all sound principles of legislation. A bill passed with referrence to the approaching election, and calculated to frustrate arrangements which an individual had taken, could hardly be regarded in any other light than as a *ex post facto* law, and he had rather indemnify the high bailiff out of the public purse, than depart from the principles which should regulate a Legislative Body [hear.]

Mr. Bennet said, the act which the present Bill was intended to renew, had passed in 1811, it was repassed in 1813, and had expired a few months ago. The bill only continued for a year longer what had been law for eight years. He wished to have the bill passed before the circumstances could arise which could be affected by the bill, which seemed to him to be directly the reverse of an *ex post facto* law. If the house wished to have the bill postponed, he should bow to his wishes [cries of No! No!]; but he had no doubt that he should be able to give a satisfactory answer to the petitions, as he had an interview with one of the principal petitioners.

Lord A. Hamilton wished, that instead of to-morrow, the word Friday should be inserted in the motion. Previous inquiry he thought necessary, as it was in his opinion most unconstitutional to tax a man for being elected a Parliament, while he was liable to be fined, if when elected he did not serve.

Mr. Holme Sumner hoped that the honourable mover would agree, that instead of the 1st of March, 1820 the bill should expire on the 1st of April 1819. He should otherwise object to the bill, as he could not consent that it should be permanent.

Mr. Bennet said he had no objection to shorten the duration of the bill, but as the 1st of April was on an awkward day [a laugh!] he proposed the 1st of May.

Mr. Hurst hoped the House would pause before they passed a bill, which had not even been printed. The usual course was to enquire first and to act afterwards, but they were now called on to act at once, and to enquire hereafter.

The motion was agreed to.

BANK RESTRICTION.

Mr. Stuart Wortly said he had a Petition to present on a subject of great present interest, signed by persons of respectability and of all parties in the town of Leeds. The Petition was against the immediate resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England. They gave their opinion that this was not the proper moment for such a measure, and this he was given to understand was the almost universal opinion in that part of the country.

The Petition having been read; it was that of Manufacturers, Traders and others of Leeds.

Mr. Tierney said he wished to know whether this Petition was the result of any Meeting publicly called; because he had been given to understand that many Petitions had been sent this City to all parts of the country, and signatures to them surreptitiously obtained. One class of persons who had signed this Petition were Country Bankers.

Mr. S. Wortley observed, that the Bankers had not signed it. The Messrs. Beckett who had signed it, were not the Bankers, but another firm, sons of the Bankers of the name [a laugh].

Mr. Tierney observed he did not know that the Bankers had been so artful. He only wished that all the petitions which they were to have had been presented that day, that they might see whether they all came from the same shop. Meantime he wished to ask, was this petition the result of any Meeting?

Mr. S. Wortley said, he would give the Right Honourable Gentleman all the information he possessed. It came to him accompanied by a letter from a respectable manufacturer, desiring him to present it, he was not informed whether any public meeting had taken place.

Mr. Tierney said he had a letter from Leeds, complaining that such a petition was to come up, that it had been privately circulated, and that no public meeting had been held [hear, hear!]

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The Cutlery Regulation Bill was brought in, and read a first time; to be read a second time on Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson said, that he had been misunderstood on a former night, as having recommended that a seigeorage of 25 per cent should be taken on the current coin. What he had said was this—when it had been asserted that paper counters must soon replace shillings and sixpences, he had observed that it was not out of their recollection that Bank-tokens had for a time supplied the place of the coin of the realm; but he had not recommended that the Government should issue these tokens.

GENERAL COURSAUD.

Mr. F. Douglas said, that at the end of last year, a certain foreigner had been removed from this country under the Alien Act. Of the hardships of which that foreigner had to complain he should not say any thing. But he had heard that this Gentleman expressed a wish to be carried before the Privy Council, which was disregarded. He had heard also that his papers were seized and the seals broken. He wished to know what explanation could be offered as to the first circumstance, as the Alien by the law was allowed the benefit of an appeal to the Council—and secondly, under what authority the papers were seized?

Mr. H. Clive said, that the foreign Gentleman in question had not appealed to the Privy Council; the person sent to arrest him was particularly directed to attend to all requests made under the Act. He did express a wish to be taken before a Magistrate, and before that Magistrate he was taken. The papers were brought to the Home Department by the same person, and forwarded to him according to his directions.—When the papers reached him, he wrote to the Home Office to say that the seals had been broken. Lord Sidmouth had written to the Agents at Harwich, to Cuxhaven, and to the Post-office at Hamburgh, and was answered by all through whose hands the packets passed, that the seal had been unbroken until it was delivered to the Gentleman himself at Hamburgh.

Mr. F. Douglas asked, had the portfolio been unlocked at the Home Office?

Mr. Clive said, it was sent out in the same state in which it came, with this addition, that it was inclosed in paper and sealed with the office seal.

OXFORD PETITION.

The debate on the Oxford Petition having been resumed.

Sir A. Piggott argued, that as the Petition complained of an undue Return by corrupt means, it must come under the provisions of the Grenvile Act, and that it was imperative on the House to fix a day for the consideration of it. He pressed upon the House the necessity of preserving unimpaired that valuable Act of Parliament, which provided that in case of any Petition complaining of any undue Election or Return, an order for the consideration of it should be made. He allowed that a Petition might be presented which disclosed a breach of privilege without invalidating the Return or effecting the Sitting Member. But this Petition detailed the corrupt manner of bringing forward a particular candidate, the interference of a Noble Peer, his influencing the election by distributing 2,500l. and other corrupt means, and thus procuring an undue return. The Petition, too, was from the freemen, whose right was affected. The House, therefore, should deal with it as the law required, and make the order for its consideration.

Mr. Wynn observed, that he persevered in his original opinion, that the petition could not be considered in any other light than an election petition. The facts stated by the Petitioners, if true, must go to affect the return of the member on whose behalf the Noble Duke was alledged to have interfered. If therefore such a complaint was to be considered in the light of a breach of privilege, and to be referred to the committee of Privileges, example would operate so, that every other complaint effecting the return of members, and many of which might be considered as breaches of privilege, would be referred to that committee, instead of the select committee, with powers to examine upon oath pursuant to the act of George the III. Parliament and the country had, before the passing of that act, pronounced its opinion on the incompetence of the former course, and on the universal confusion that attended its continuance.

A New Member (we understood Mr. Bent), considered the allegations of the petition, as directly affecting the privileges of that house, and therefore making it, in his own opinion, imperative on parliament to assert them. He did not see that the facts, as asserted in the petition, even if true, necessarily affected the return, unless it could be proved that the Noble Duke acted as the agent of General St. John. Indeed it was evident, from the manner in which the petition was drawn, that the petitioners themselves shaped their allegations with the view of avoiding the issue of the return or of having the petition considered as an election petition. Should it be considered in the latter view, the consequence would be, that the question must fall to the ground, as the petitioners would not probably enter into the necessary recognisances. But supposing that they should, it would, as he understood from the course pursued on Select Committees, be impossible to enter into the question of the Noble Duke's interference, unless the agency was established, or for the Committee to make to that house a special report on that head. He was as anxious as any of the nearest connexions of the Noble Duke for a decision satisfactory to their feelings; but he also thought it due to the dignity of Parliament, and to the privileges of that house, that so important and constitutional a question should be gravely, singly and openly examined.

Mr. B. Bathurst had no desire to prolong the discussion; but there was one observation of the honourable member who preceded, to which it was necessary to advert. It seemed to be his opinion, that unless a petition was couched in certain technical terms it was not to be considered as an election petition, and of course not to be referred to a select committee, in conformity with the act of parliament, the 10th of the present reign. The principles and practice were wholly different, as it was the substance of the allegations that gave a character to the petition. In the case of the petition of Mr. Horne Tooke, there were many members in the house inclined to have viewed in the light of a libel upon that house, and to treat it as such; but as it adverted to an undue return of the sitting members for Westminster, it was decided to be an election petition. The present was a case on which no discretion could be exercised, neither could the petition be with drawn.

The question was then put, whether the petition should lie on the table? and carried in the negative.

The Speaker then submitted to the house the propriety of prefixing a resolution, to precede the vote on the journals of the house, to the effect that, on the presentation of said petition, a doubt having arisen as to its being an election petition, the debate was adjourned, on which it was decided to be such.

Mr. Banks moved a resolution to that effect, which was carried in the affirmative; and the petition, being an election one, was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 9th of March next.

WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bill for the Care of his Majesty's Person was read a first time. In fixing the period for the second reading, the Right Honourable Gentleman said it was his intention to move it on Thursday next. On that day it was the determination of his Noble Friend (Castlereagh) to submit a proposition to the House, relative to the Windsor Establishment, which proposition would precede the second reading of the present Bill.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented certain Annual Accounts, referring to the Army and Navy Estimates and Exchequer Bills.

Sir G. Warrender said, in moving the usual Supplies of the Navy, he had no observation likely to produce, at present, any discussion. The number of Seamen that he should move for was the same as in the last year. A diminution had taken place in the expence in that branch of service—in the revenue department of it. There had been indeed a saving on the whole, in consequence of having all in active employment. He concluded with moving, that 20,000 Seamen, including 6000 Marines, be granted for the year.

A Member (whose name we could not learn) wished to be informed, whether any measures were in contemplation to prevent any future recurring of occurring to the distressing practice of the impressment of Seamen. The country was now in profound peace, and therefore the period was most favourable for the adoption of a system which bore so hard on that valuable class of our service—the British Seamen.

Sir G. Warrender admitted that it was a subject of unquestionable importance, indeed of such importance that he could not be presumed competent to give this incidentally any positive information. The Honourable Member must feel that it was a most ancient practice, one that had in its exercise prevented greater dangers to the country than any that could arise from its operation. But this he could assure the House, that the condition of the British seamen had been considerably ameliorated and improved, at the same time that by a registry of those sailors, who received a half-pay, the country passed the security, in any moment of emergency, of equiping, with efficiency and promptitude, any expedition that might be necessary [hear, hear!].

The following sums were then voted:—

For the Pay of Seamen	£565.550
For the Victualling the Navy	525,000
For the Wear and Tear of Ships, &c.	532,000
For the Ordnance of the same.	91,000

Lord Palmerston moved that a sum not exceeding one million be granted to his Majesty on the account of the Army for the year.

Mr. Calcraft did not oppose the grant, but he was anxious to know how it was that as the vote of the preceding year was exhausted on the 25th of December last, the Noble Lord was enabled to pay the army for the month that since intervened. A month's pay had been since issued, and he was, therefore, anxious to be informed how that sum was supplied.

The Chancellor of the exchequer observed, that as the same circumstance applied to all the other branch-

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es of the public service, he could afford the answer. It was the practice to keep a running account between respective years, and as Parliament did not meet till after Christmas, the i sue of the intervening month from the 25th of December, was taken out of the balance remaining for the former grant. No irregularity could proceed from this course, provided the grants were applied to the particular departments to which such grants were appropriated.

The Chancellor moved, that a sum not exceeding 22,750,000l. be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills issued the last year, pursuant to two Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Grenfell did not rise to make any opposition to the motion, but he availed himself of the opportunity to press upon the attention of the House the necessity of obtaining for the public a participation in the profits of the Bank—profits arising from the balances of the public money in their hands. The House were aware that two loans, as the Bank termed them, one of six millions, the other of three millions, had been made by the Bank to the public. The loan of three millions was negociated in consequence of the suggestions of the Committee of that House in the year 1807, it was concluded between Mr Perceval and the Bank of England, that such a sum should be advanced, free of interest, to the public, on the admitted ground of the right of the public to participate in profits wholly arising from the large balances belonging to it, of which that body availed themselves to their own advantage in the same way as any other Bankers did. The amount of these balances was between ten and eleven millions and continued undiminished until the year 1817. He regretted that the Honorable Member for Corfle Castle (Mr. Bankes), and also the Right Honorable Gentleman at the Head of the Department of his Majesty's Woods and Forests (Mr. Huskisson), were not in their places as he could appeal to them whether he was not fully authorized in asserting that this loan of three millions was concluded on the express condition of being granted without interest, and as a compensation to the public for its share in the participation of the profits of the Bank. That arrangement has now closed, and we were now in the actual situation of receiving not a single advantage of those profits, which, to the amount of 600,000l. per annum, the Bank of England were enjoying. He would ask the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how he could reconcile to his feelings of duty to the country, to submit to such a public sacrifice? [hear, hear!]. For this loan, as the Bank of England was pleased to term it, but which, in fact, was the simple indulgence to use, for its own advantage, three millions out of the many millions belonging to the public in their hands, the country was called upon to pay annuities of 120,000l. He therefore hoped, as he felt the public expected, that the Right Honourable Gentleman was prepared to state that some arrangement on the subject was in contemplation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as no occasion would so soon occur for fully discussing the concerns of the Bank, he did not mean at present to enter into that subject at any length; but upon some points to which the Honourable Gentlemen had adverted he had no hesitation in explaining the views of the Government. With respect to the loan from the Bank of three millions, in 1818, there was a new arrangement in contemplation upon that loan and the interest granted for it, which he would take an opportunity of stating to the House to-morrow. Then, as to the public balances in the hands of the Bank, there had been some communications respecting them between Government and the Directors, and the object was to make such arrangements that the public balances should in future be applied solely to the public service. Here he thought it right to state, for the correction of some floating errors, that the amount of the public balances in the hands of the bank were by no means equal to what many gentlemen appeared to think. A great reduction had indeed taken place in the amount of those balances, in consequence of the termination of the war, and the reduction of the public expenditure, and partly also, in consequence of the economical arrangements of his Majesty's government. Whether any retrospective measure should be adopted with respect to interest upon such public balances as had been heretofore in the hands of the Bank, he would not then say; but he could distinctly state, that it was in contemplation to make prospective arrangements for the application of all public balances to the public service. He thought it necessary to correct a mistake which had gone into circulation, with regard to the sum due from Government to the Bank. That sum did, as was stated, amount to eight millions; but of this sum, five millions were already paid, and provision [illegible] out of the Ways and Means for the year, for the liquidation of the remainder. He was sorry for the misconception which had gone abroad, as to what he had said on a former evening upon this subject, but that misconception was no doubt, owing to his not having been distinctly heard.

Mr. Grenfell expressed his satisfaction to hear that it was at length determined by the Right Hon. Gentleman to propose arrangement upon the subject of public balances, which he himself had so long and so eagerly sought to establish.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that it had always been his object to propose such an arrangement; but that he felt the difficulty of carrying it into effect, without the approbation and co-operation of the Bank; and he was now happy to say, that the Directors fully concurred in his views.

Mr P. Moore observed, that the Right Honourable Gentlemen had not attempted to controvert any point advanced by his Honorable Friend. On the contrary, indeed, the Right Honourable Gentleman had expressed his intention to adopt the suggestions of his Honourable Friend, and to act upon his views. This he (Mr. M.) heard with peculiar satisfaction. But there was one point connected with this subject, to which he was surprised to find his Honourable Friend, richly furnished as his mind was with financial knowledge, had omitted to make any allusion. His Honourable Friend had no doubt very forcibly animadverted upon the extraordinary transaction of the Bank lending three millions to the public at interest, on the condition, forsooth, that the public balances amounting, on an average of several years, to ten millions, should be allowed to remain in its hands. But his Honourable Friend had omitted to ask, why those balances should be at all deposited in the Bank? Such a system of deposit appeared to him inconsistent with the provision of the several Appropriation Acts; for upon what ground was it that the money appropriated by these Acts, was not advanced according as it was required for the use of the Army, the Navy, or any other department of the public service, for which it was voted, instead of being transfered to the Bank? Why should not such advances be made by the Exchequer itself, to each of the public departments, instead of being sent to the Bank? Such a system appeared to him quite incomprehensible upon any fair public grounds. But he was glad to find that the voice of the people and the necessities of the country, which were such as to call for the saving of every shilling that could be spared, had at length pressed upon Government the propriety of making some arrangements congenial with the spirit of public economy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, expressed a very mistaken opinion as to the Appropriation Act; for the arrangements with the Bank in no degree contravened the letter or spirit of that Act, according to the provisions of which the public money was uniformly disposed of.

After a few words from Mr. Grenfell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Resolution was agreed to, the House resumed and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Maclocks postponed until to-morrow the motion of which he had given notice, with respect to a Bill for the better preservation of Game in Wales.

WILD BEASTS.

Mr. Lawson rose, he said, in pursuance of the notice which he had given, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of Wild Beasts reclaimed from their natural ferocity, and retained for domestic use. Some Gentleman on the opposite side of the House (whom he did not then see in their places) who appeared to ridicule his notice upon this subject in the first instance, might, perhaps, imagine that he had a sort of fellow feeling upon this question, and that he was himself one of the *ferœ naturæ* [a laugh]. But he wished it to be understood, that he did not stand forward on this occasion to propose any addition to those penal laws, against which so much outcry was lately excited, and which were too unwieldy for him to grapple with or to fill up any fancied chasm in those laws, or to remove any imaginary defect. He was, indeed, urged to submit this proposition by the experience of an actual deficiency. The case which had lately occurred at the Hertford Assizes, must be in the recollection of every one who heard him. In that case a person was convicted by the verdict of a Jury for stealing some ferrets from a cottage; but the 12 Judges, who were just equal in number to a Jury, but who were not to be starved into a decision, like Jurors, among whom the minority too often compelled the majority to adopt their opinion, had unanimously determined that the person alluded to was not legally convicted, grounding their determination upon the principle that ferrets being wild animals, were not property. To remedy this deficiency in the law was the object of his Motion. For he contended, that ferrets reclaimed and retained for domestic purposes, ought to be deemed property, and so protected for their proprietor. The great utility of ferrets for various domestic purposes must be known to every one at all acquainted with those animals. They were notoriously very useful in the destroying those noxious, mischievous, and vermin[illegible] [a laugh]. They were, indeed, much more effective for that purpose than either traps or gins, for any instruments made by black-smiths [a laugh]. Some gentlemen seemed much to enjoy his allusion to rats, but if even these animals could be reclaimed, he would have them deemed property, and so protected. If, indeed, a rat could be so reclaimed as to run from one side of that House to the other [a laugh], he would have such an animal protected from traps or gins. He also proposed to have menageries protected, and what just reason could be assigned for not protecting the property of Mr Pidito, or any other proprietor of wild beats who resided in town, or who travelled through the country. Such animals ought, indeed, upon every just ground, to be protected by the law; for their genetal exhibition was known to be of great utility, especially to the youth of both sexes, in presenting them with a practical illustration of the natural history of those animals.—Why, for instance, should not property in a lion be protected? for he was not a base animal; certainly not so base as an ass; and yet the latter was protected by the law, while the former was left without protection. Why should not badgers and monkies also be protected by law? He did not himself know or feel very much for such animals, although he knew and felt much for many who possessed their looks, their tricks, and their attitudes. But his object was to extend the protection of law to those wild animals only, which were reclaimed, and used for domestic purposes. He did not means to interfere with the laws which provided protection for the public against any animals, which, like unmuzzled mastiffs, might become nuisances but to render those wild animals legal property, which were really useful in domestic life. He was not he assured the House actuated on this occasion by any squeamish feeling, or morbid humanity; but an anxious desire to correct a positive evil by securing to the proprietor of an useful animal, the protection of the law for his property. The Honourable Gentleman here observed, that he would bring in his Bill this day three weeks.

The Speaker, however, suggested, that it would be previously necessary to obtain leave from the House to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Lawson moved for leave accordingly.

But no one offered to second the Motion; which circumstance produced a general laugh.—After some pause, however.

The Attorney-General rose to second the motion, from a wish, he said, to bring the subject under their consideration.

On putting the question there was a decisive majority of "noes." A division was called for, and the gallery was ordered to be cleared, but.

Mr. Barham rose, and, as we understood him, observed that as the Honourable Gentleman had given notice of another motion for a new law to-day, it would be as well to vote upon both propositions at the same time.

Mr. Wynn remarked, that such a proceeding would be quite irregular, and that the present motion must be disposed of before the other could be put.

The Gallery was cleared, but we understood that Mr. Lawson did not press for a division, and that his proposition was abandoned.

Upon our re-admission to the Gallery, we found,

Mr. Lawson on his legs, stating that he meant to consign the other Motion of which he had given notice, namely, with regard to the repeal of the law respecting Trial by Battle, to the more able hands of the Attorney-General, & that Learned Gentleman accordingly gave notice of a motion upon the subject for Tuesday se'nnight.

The Speaker observed that the period for presenting Petitions upon the subject of contested elections would expire on Thursday, and therefore he suggested to those who had any such Petitions, to have them presented within due time.

Adjourned.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*February* 2.

Selections.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—*A Fragment.*

'It was now approaching towards twilight, and I became seriously alarmed at my situation; I was in a country of whose geographical state I knew nothing: I had traversed it in every direction, from the dawn of day to the present hour, without seeing a single human being, or any object that might indicate my approach to the 'haunts of men.' Sometimes I thought I heard, at a great distance, a village bell, and at others the 'busy hum' of a remote city: now I fancied I could distinguish the lowing of cattle, and anon birds, whose notes had cheered me in the morning, and who still poured forth their varied melodies, appeared to be the only tenants of the beautiful wilderness into which some strange fatality had brought me, and the tranquil happiness which they seemed to enjoy served only to aggravate my desolate situation. I involuntarily exclaimed with Cowper,

'Oh! solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place!'

'How I longed to hear again those discordant sounds which had been wont to throw me into a fever of irritation! The ravling horrors of Cheapside, the vociferation and tumult of an enraged mob, would have been Elysium to me now. Memory, busy to annoy me, recalled periods when, impatient of the world's jarring discord, I have sighed

'for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!'

'Now, thought I, my wishes are fully realized, and yet, such is the strange perversity of man, I had rather be in prison in fetters, than in this lovely but untrodden solitude. As evening advanced, and another night of dark and dreary loneliness seemed impending over me, my feelings were excited almost to phrensy.—The agitation of my thoughts had hitherto suspended all the cravings of nature; but I now began to feel that want of food was not the least of my miseries. At this moment I thought I heard human voices at no great distance—I listened with intense anxiety, and had nearly fainted with excess of joy, when I became convinced that I was not mistaken: I proceeded with trembling haste towards the spot from whence these cheering sounds seemed to issue, and soon descried, a little before me, a human figure apparently a man, walking rather hastily along, on what appeared to me a beaten path. I quickened my pace, but did not gain upon him, and was once or twice upon the point of calling to him, but some uncontrollable feeling kept me silent. At length a house, of a structure unlike any thing I had ever before seen, came in view, and agreeably convinced me that I was once more approaching the dwellings of men. I was now very near my unknown precursor, who precipitately opened the door of the house and entered it, I followed very quickly, and finding the door unclosed, immediately entered also: I perceived him at the end of a spacious hall, still walking rapidly—he opened the door of an a partment, through which he passed with the same speed—I followed close upon him; but had not the resolution to speak, nor did he, once look back, or seem to be conscious but empty. From this room my mysterious guide (for such he was now in fact become) entered another of similar character, which he also traversed in a more hurried manner—I [illegible] quick[illegible] my pace, but was still, by some unaccountable influence, withheld from either speaking to, or overtaking him. At length, after traversing various passages, he arrived at a doorway, which he pushed open with violence, and passed through; the door grated upon its hinges as it fell back, but did not quite close: I was now so near him, that his hand had scarcely quitted the door, when mine came into contact with it—I entered the room—but what was my astonishment at no longer beholding my mysterious conductor! The room was spacious and lofty, but, like the preceding, quite empty: but that which filled me with inexpressible amazement and terror, was the circumstance of there being no outlet, except that at which we had both entered! there was no arras to conceal a secret passage—the walls were of stone, solid and impenetrable—the windows were all out of reach: At this awful moment a torrent of horrible forebodings rushed upon me: all that I had ever read or fancied of the invisible world, seemed about to be realized, and I stood aghast in the middle of the apartment, incapable of motion or speech, awaiting, in breathless and trembling expectation, the sequel of this mysterious adventure! On a sudden, a mighty and invisible hand seized me by the arm, and shook me violently, whilst, at the same instant, I heard a confused and indistinct clamour of voices, and thought I could distinguish, amongst these imperfect utterances, the repetition of my own name: again the hand grasped me with increased violence, and I distinctly recognized the voice of my wife, who had taken this ungentle, though not unwelcome, mode of rel[illegible] me from the *Terrors of the Night-mare*."

LAW.—To him that goes to law nine things are requisite:

1st—In the first place.—A good deal of Money.
2dly—A good deal of Patience.
3dly—A good Court.
4thly—A good Attorney.
5thly—Good Counsel
6thly—Good Evidence
7thly—A good Jury.
8thly—A good Judge,
AND
9thly—Good Luck.

A modern wit passing with a friend through one of the principal streets of the metropolis, and observing the name of *Farthing* over a shop door, said to his comprinion, "That man and his wife ought to be punished for coining." "Why so?" "Because farthing and farthing make a halfpenny!" "Set your mind at ease,' replied his friend,' the crime carries its own punishment—they are liable to be transported!,

PRICE CURRENT.

			R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maund or 784 Cwt.	230	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		260	0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,			
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	205	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0 00
Ditto Kutch,	on board.	200	0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215	0 00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal.	200	0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per [illegible]	10	0 00
Ditto unholled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.		0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	7	0 00
Ditto China in Chests,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6	1 00
Ditto [illegible]		6	0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 32 seers	10	2 00
Ditto do. Canton	do. do.	10	0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0 00
Raw Silk Naukeen,	per pucka seer		2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 sort	13 seers to a Bbay Maund	17	0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16	0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	22	0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0 00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	10	0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7	2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Ct. of 8 Parah	28	0 00
Wheat Surat,		32	0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19	0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30	0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per Bbay Maund	3	1 00
Jengely do.	per [illegible]	3	3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Ct. 4 Robins	132	0 00
Bhaicole,	ditto	144	0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. 6 Maunds	150	0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	48	0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616 lbs.	58	0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0 00
Hemp Coucan,	per Bombay Candy,	195	0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto,	105	0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers at 40 to 50	7	0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a Ct. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150	0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60	0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Ct. of 21 Mds.	57	0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	30	0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 25 [illegible]	40	0 00
Ditto boiled,		45	0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2	0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	38	0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	1 75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per Candy do.	50	0 00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1 00
Mace,	per pound	3	1 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	1 25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per Maund	68	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0 00
Coffee, Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20	0 00
Ditto Java,	Ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Almonds,	per do. do.	4	0 00
Khoises	do. do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0 00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	25	0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	17	0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	48	0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy,	55	0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40	0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0 00
Steel in Tub,	per [illegible]	11	0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	12	0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	25	0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22	0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	24	0 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	42	0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42	0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30	0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	19	0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11	0 00
White lead,	per do.	14	0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7	0 00
Gin,	per large case	20	0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1	2 00
In Bond,		217	2 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212	0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	490	0 00
Venetians,	per 100	478	1 00
Gubbas,			

Remittance to England at six months 24 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 5 £.
Loose Freight
Exchange on Calcutta, 1 Bbay Rs 106 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras
It may be stated that imported Investments are selling at 30 per Cent advance.
from England are selling at 30 per Cent advance.
Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per Cent advance

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